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ANDREW THE GLAD

BY
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CHAPTER X.

Iove's Home and Andrew Sevier.

And the Sabbath quiet which had escended on the frost-jeweled city e morning after the hunt found e Buchanan household still deep in ose-shuttered sleep. Their fatigue emanded and was having its way in processes of recuperation and ey slept on serenely.

Only Caroline Darrah was astir with e first deep notes of the early orning bells. Her awaking had me with a rush of pure, bubbling, alloyed joy which turned her eeks the hue of the rose, starred r eyes and melted her lips into avenly curves. In her exquisite in- ocence it never dawned upon her at the moments spent in Andrew's s under the winter moon were but those of rapturous bethrothal d her love had flowered in confident ppiness. It was well that she ght across the distance no hint of e battle that was being waged in e heart of Andrew Sevier, for the n in him fought (for her) with at he deemed his honor, almost to death—but not quite, for some n hold as honor that which is ong sinewed with self-control, red oded with courage, infiltrated with ide and ruthlessly cruel.

And so Caroline hummed David's tle serenade to herself as she dress- without Annette's assistance and iled at her own radiance reflected her from her mirrors. She had st completed a most ravishing urch toilet when she heard the jor's door close softly and she ew that now she would find him fore his logs awaiting breakfast.

She blushed another tone more sy and her eyes grew shy at the ry thought of meeting his keen eyes at always quizzed her with such light after one of her initiations to the sports or gaities of this new untry. But assuming her courage th her prayer-book, she softly de- ended the stairs, crossed the hall d stood beside his chair with a h of greeting.

"Well," he demanded delightedly ough in a guarded tone with a ance up as if at Mrs. Matilda's and oebe's closed ----- 'did you catch your possum?"

"Yes—that is—no! I didn't, but mebody did I think," she answered h delicious confusion in both tone d appearance.

"Caroline Darrah," demanded the jor, "do you mean to tell me that re is no certainty of anybody's ing got a result from a foray of e magnitude of that last night? dn't you even see a possum?"

"No, I didn't; but I know they ught some—David said so," answer- Caroline in a reassuring voice.

"Caroline," again demanded the jor relentlessly, having already had s suspicions aroused by her confu- n and blushes, "where were you en David Kildare caught those sts that you didn't see one?"

"I was—ve lost," she answered, d it surprised him that she didn't t one rosy finger-tip into her mouth, very young was her further confu- n.

"Alone?" The major made his de- nd without mercy.

"No, sir, with Mr. Sevier—why, n't you going to have breakfast, jor, it is almost church time?" and roline rallied her domestic dignity her support as she escaped toward mpie's domain.

And the flush of joy that had flamed her cheeks had lighted a glow in e major's weather-tanned old face d his eyes fairly snapped with light. ld it be that the boy had reached for his atonement? Could it be— heard the front door close as the e church bell struck a deep note at that moment Jeff announced breakfast as ready in a voice of deepest exhaustion.

And when Caroline emerged from still darkened house into the crisp she found Andrew Sevier standing the front steps waiting to walk church with her.

Her smile of shy joy as she held out hand to him warmed his somber e for the moment.

"They are all asleep," she whisper- as if even from the street there danger of awakening the tired ting party. "The major is keep- it quiet for them."

"And you ought to be asleep, too," answered as they started off at a k pace down the avenue.

"You weren't," she laughed up at n, and then dropped her eyes shyly. "I always go to church," she added demurely.

"And I suppose I counted on your habit," he said, utterly unable to control the tenderness in voice or glance.

"I wanted you to go with me today—I hoped you would though you never have," she answered him with a divine seriousness in her lifted eyes. "They are all coming to dinner and then you'll go to the office, so I hoped about this morning." She was utterly lovely in her gentleness and a strange peace fell into the troubled heart of the man at her side.

And it followed him into the dim church and made the hour he sat at her side one of holy healing. Once as they knelt together during the service she slipped her gloved hand into his for an instant and from its warmth there flowed a strength of which he stood in dire need and from which he drew courage to go on for the few days remaining before his exile. Just to protect her he prayed, and leave her unhurt, and he failed to see that the humility and blindness of a great love were leading him into the perpetration of a great cruelty, to the undoing of them both.

Then in the long days that followed so hunted was he by his love of her that that one hour of peace in the Sunday morning was all he dared give hmiself with her. And in her gentle trustfulness it was not hard to make his excuses, for the Monday morning brought the strenuosity in the career of David Kildare to a state of absolute acuteness.

To the candidate for three days were as ten years, crowded into as many hours. Down at his headquarters in the Gray Picket rooms he stood firm and met wave after wave of fluctuating excitement that surged around him with his head up, a ring in his laugh and an almost superhuman tact.

As late as Wednesday noon there appeared before him three excited Anti-Saloon League matrons with plans to put committees of ladies at all the polls to hand out lemonade and entreaties—perhaps threats—to the voters as they exercised their civic function. They had planned banners with "Shall The Saloon Have My Boy?" in large letters thereon inscribed and they were morally certain that without the carrying out of their plan the day would be lost. It took David Kildare one hour and a quarter to persuade them that it would be better to have a temperance rally at the theatre on Wednesday night at which each of the three should make most convincing speeches to the assembled women of the city, thereby furnishing arguments to their sisters with which to start the men to the polls next day.

He promised to come and make a short opening speech and they left him with their plans changed but their enthusiasm augmented. David sank into a chair and mopped his shining brow. The major had been witness to the encounter from the editorial desk and Cap Cantrell was bent double with laughter behind a pile of papers he was searching for data for Andrew.

"I'm all in, Major," said David faintly. "Just pick up the pieces in a basket."

"David, sir," said the major, "your conduct of that onslaught was masterly! If the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world why not the hand that flips the batter-cake rock the ballot-box—cradle out of date? That's a little mixed but pertinent. I'm for letting them have the try. They're only crying because they think we don't want 'em to have it—maybe they'll go back to the cradle and rock all the better for being free citizens!"

"And not a cussed one of those three old lady cats has ever shown a kitten?" exclaimed Cap from behind his pile of papers.

"Anyway, the worst is over now—must be!" answered David as he began to read over some bulletins yet to grams. But he had troubles yet to come. In the next two hours he had a conference with the head of the chamber of commerce which heated his blood to the boiling point and brought forth an ultimatum, delivered in no uncertain terms but with such perfect courtesy and clear-sightedness that the gentleman departed in haste to look into certain matters which he now suspected to have been cooked to lead him astray.

This event had been followed by the advent of five of the old fellows who had obtained furloughs and ridden in from the Soldiers' Home for the express purpose of assuring him of their support, as the vindicator of their honor, wringing his hand and cheering on the fight. They retired with Cap into the back room and emerged shortly, beaming and refreshed. They had no votes to cast in the city, but what matter?

On their heels, Mike O'Rourke rushed in with two budgets of false registrations which he had been able to ferret out by the aid of the drivers of his grocery wagons. He embraced David, exchanged shots with the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

IT'S UP TO THE KAISER NOW; NOTE A FINAL WARNING

Washington, July 24. — The matter now is in the hands of Germany. Future relations between the Berlin and Washington governments depend on Germany's actions, not its words.

This in effect summarizes the view in official Washington, following publication of the latest American note on the Lusitania horror and Germany's submarine warfare.

The note, the third and probably the last on the Lusitania disaster, is friendly. Germany is informed in language as plain as diplomatic usage will permit, that her note of July 8 was "unsatisfactory," that the United States cannot accept the counter proposals made in that communication, and this government cannot deviate one whit from its former position regarding the rights of neutrals at sea.

Closing Sentence Stings.

The closing paragraph of the American reply is interpreted here as virtually saying to Germany that if her submarine commanders again violate the rights of Americans who are traveling peacefully on the high seas, the German government must take the consequences. The seriousness of these words, it is believed, must be appreciated in Germany as well as the United States.

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the imperial government that repetition by commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly," reads the concluding and probably the most momentous paragraph of the American reply.

In the final revision of the note, it is understood the words "deliberately unfriendly" were inserted in lieu of "unfriendly act," as originally written. The vigor of the warning, however, is not construed to have been changed by the substitution. The general tenor of the note is as forecast.

Principles Immutable.

Satisfaction is felt in official circles that all through the note Germany is assured this government desires to maintain friendly relations, but these relations cannot be continued at the sacrifice of principle and American lives. Without directly informing Germany that further correspondence on the subject is fruitless, the note clearly indicates that the acts of Germany will be the guide of the United States in determining her real attitude in the present crisis.

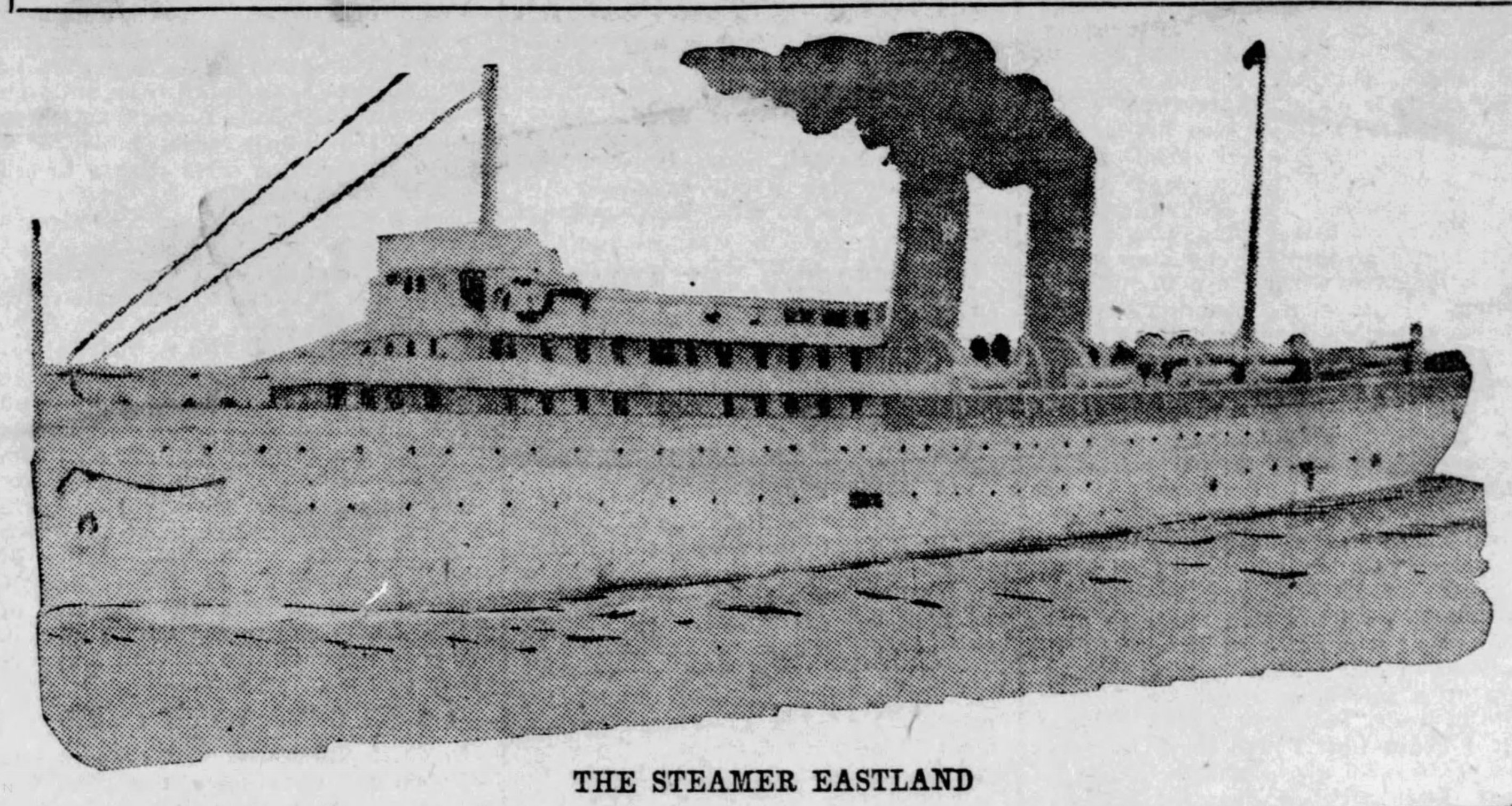
The assertion in the American reply that the rights of neutrals are based on principles, not expediency, "and the principles are immutable," is construed as another clear warning that Germany is expected to accept the previously enunciated position of the United States.

Rejecting Germany's plea that her submarine warfare is in retaliation for the British blockade, this government states unequivocally that the two issues cannot be confounded and that if there is retaliation it must be without sacrificing neutrals. Persistent sacrifice of these rights of neutrals, the note says with broad emphasis, might in some circumstances "constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation involved." It is realized here that the American reply is a vigorous, plain-speaking communication, although it is not intended to be belligerent or bombastic.

That no immediate reply is expected is evidenced by the President's return to the New Hampshire hills for another week's rest. Secretary Lansing and other members of the cabinet have left the capital for weekends.

It now is up to the kaiser to make his next move friendly or deliberately unfriendly and to determine whether the United States will have to employ its warning to uphold the freedom of the seas "without compromise and at any cost."

PLEASURE BOAT THAT BECAME TRAGEDY SCENE



THE STEAMER EASTLAND

1,200 LOST IN BOAT HORROR AT CHICAGO PIER

Steamer Eastland, Crowded With Excursionists, Capsizes in River == Panic Follows Accident.

Probably 1,200 people, among them hundreds of women and children, lost their lives in Chicago, early last Saturday morning, when the steamer Eastland capsized at the pier with 2,500 excursionists abord. The boat was one of five that had been chartered by the Western Electric Co. to take their employes on their annual picnic to Michigan City, Ind.

The crowding of passengers to one side of the Eastland, which has a reputation of being a top-heavy boat, was said to have caused the tragedy. Panic struck the passengers when the steamer began to turn over. Best accounts of witnesses said the steamer rolled slightly twice, then turned further and that hundreds of screaming, struggling men, women and children slid across the sloping decks, fought for room and clutched at companions, deck chairs, or any other object that came to hand.

Women and children by the hundreds were caught below decks and the scratched faces, torn clothing and bruised bodies of the dead bore mute evidence of the desperation with which they had fought for life.

The steamer turned over in less than five minutes. Members of the crew shouted warnings as the steamer first tilted and endeavored to drive the passengers to the upper side of the deck, but the incilne was already too steep.

Slowly, so as to agonize the spectators drawn to the scene by the shouts of warning and fear, the great steel hulk turned bottom up, pouring its passengers into the river.

The steamer, when relieved of its passengers, floated on its side into midstream, and tugs, motor boats and other river craft swarmed about it. Firemen climbed on the hull, forced openings in the steel hull, and through these searched the cabins for possible victims.

Trapped in Staterooms.

The Eastland went over so suddenly that hundreds were trapped in staterooms and on the lower decks. Hundreds more were thrown into the water. Scores clung to the wrecked hull. Most of those who went into the river were dragged out alive, but scores went down in view of thousands of other picnickers who lined the landing places.

With acetylene torches, electric drills and steel saws, a large force of men worked untiringly to open wider the vents in the steel hull of the vessel. Some men, while others were working inside the hull, fastening bodies to ropes, which were drawn through the portholes and jagged openings cut by the saws.

For the first two hours attempts were made to revive every person taken from the wreck. Then, as the hopelessness of resuscitating later victims became apparent, divers were summoned to explore the depths of the boat. Equipped with ropes, they groped their way into the innermost recesses of the hull. Every minute their assistants were signaled to "pull," and another victim was added to the numbered dead. It was the results of the divers' work that caused the coroner and police estimates to mount above 1,000.

Bodies Piled on One Another.

When firemen chopped and forced their way through the side of the hull of the overturned boat they found bodies piled on one another like so many boxes of merchandise. They began taking them out and placing them on the tug Racine, which stood alongside. There they were placed on stretchers and carried ashore.

As fast as bodies were taken on the wharf, they were carried to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt or into nearby buildings, or the stretchers were set down on the streets where scores of physicians and volunteer rescuers began attempts at resuscitation.

Faces of the women bore the appearance of a desperate struggle for life. Some were scratched and clawed, their clothing was torn and their faces were bruised.

So quickly did the Eastland turn over that many of the passengers remained in their seats until they were flung into the water.

The river was dotted for a city block with the bobbing heads of passengers. From the upturned hull, turned so far that it showed the keel, came the shrieking and wailing of men, women and children.

Girls clung to the side of the boat, tearing their clothing off in preparation for a desperate effort to swim to the shore. Twenty policemen were dispatched on a trip of confiscation to take possession of every steel saw, electric drill and other tools that could be used to pierce the steel plates of the vessel and release the passengers held prisoners in the hold. There was slight hope of saving any of those below, as the boat quickly filled as she settled.

The first party of rescuers who reached the hold took out 30 bodies. They said there was not a chance of finding any of the hundreds of women, men and children alive in there.

Policemen on the docks tossed hundreds of life preservers into the water and threw out lifelines to the ship, succeeding in dragging scores to safety. A dozen passengers clung to the moss-slippery keel. While the horrified spectators on shore watched, they saw three young boys lose their hold on the perilous place and slip into the water.

According to the story of a survivor, the capacity of the Eastland was 2,500 persons, but it was overloaded until about 3,000 were on board. It was also reported that before the ship cast off from the dock a government inspector had boarded her, remonstrated with the officers and had driven several hundred passengers back to the shore.

Six government inspectors were working on the docks when the Eastland turned over. They were in charge of Inspector R. H. McCurry.

"Two inspectors were assigned to the Eastland," McCurry said, "to see that the boat was not overcrowded. The ship had taken on all that she would hold and two inspectors had turned many others away. She was ready to sail when the accident occurred."

Rumors of the disaster spread rapidly Its full significance was realized when motor trucks, piled high with blanketed forms, rolled through the loop districts to morgues and undertaking establishments.

The Eastland nearly met with a similar accident eight years ago when in commission between Chicago and South Haven, Mich. The boat, crowded with passengers, listed badly in the South Haven harbor when the water ballast was being taken aboard. Officers of the ship drove the passengers to the other side of the vessel and probably averted a disaster.

TURNIPS GOOD AS FOOD FOR STOCK

Practical Directions as to Sowing, Fertilizing and Cultivating.

Turnips and rutabagas will yield a larger amount of nutritious food for stock, on the same space, than anything else that can be planted. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; 1 to 1 1-2 pounds will sow an acre. It is better to drill turnip seed than to broadcast it, as by the former method the seed is more deeply sown.

The turnip thrives best in highly enriched sandy, gravely or light loamy soil. Sowings begin with the earliest varieties in April, and for a succession are sown at intervals of a fortnight, until the last week in July, from which time to the end of August sowings may be made for the fall and main crops. They are generally sown in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thinned out early to six or eight inches in the rows.

Rutabaga turnips are extensively grown for a farm crop. The roots are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. Sow from the 20th of June to middle of July, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to eight inches. Within the vicinity of Philadelphia rutabags are seldom sown earlier than July 1.

The land should be plowed level, harrowed crosswise and lengthwise, so as to get it into fine tilth. Then plow shallow furrows two and a half feet apart; in these furrows spread the manure or fertilizer.

In using a seed drill to sow the seed, it should be adjusted not to sow less than three pounds to the acre, if in rows as above.

It is best to mix the seed with ashes, whether sown broadcast or drilled, which latter method is to be preferred. If rain comes to moisten the ground, and the young plants get a vigorous growth, they will be likely to escape the ravages of the fly. If the ground is very poor it would be well to sow plaster on it, after the seed is harrowed in.

In about two weeks after the turnips come up, go through them with a hoe and cut out the weeds, and also thin the turnips.

Turnips Make Milk and Meat.

Cows fed on turnips give a much greater quantity of milk than if fed on hay or corn, but it is necessary to give them some hay, or the butter made from them when fed on hay, will have a peculiar taste. Cattle may be fed during winter, and even fattened, on turnips, but when fed to cattle or cows it is necessary to cut them in pieces with a hatchet or some other instrument, as instances are known of cattle swallowing turnips whole and thereby getting choked.

If attacked by the fly, sow dry ashes on them while the dew is on. Fresh slacked lime or soot is also recommended for this purpose.

One of the prime essentials in growing a root crop of any kind is to have a good seed bed. The land should be rich in potash and lime, with large quantities of available nitrogen. This holds good with all root crops, with possibly the exception of the sugar beet. Cultivation shrould begin with the plowing. No farmer should be thrown over flat.

In sowing turnip seed, aim to do so before the ground gets too dry. It is a mistake to sow turnips the last of all crops, but rather sow them early, and as a result you will find yourself thinning them, while your neighbor is waiting for his to grow. Force the growth by cultivation and thereby avoid attacks of lice and woody roots.

Land that is set aside for the turnip field should be cultivated frequently before planting, so as to conserve moisture, and give the seed quick germination and the growing plant plenty of moisture. Sow the seed in drills 30 inches apart on good, fertile soil, using two pounds of seed per acre, covering to a depth of one inch. Where fertilizers are applied, they should be well worked into the soil. Cover the seed with a spring-toothed harrow turned wrong side up. This will spread the seeds in the row and permit the thinning later. Harrow a couple of times before the plants are up, always harrowing in the direction of the row and not across; then roll hard. On heavy land, rolling should not be done. We do not advocate sowing turnip seed broadcast. Cultivate thoroughly to save the moisture.

When plants have the third leaf they are ready to be thinned. Do this with a sharp hot; avoid injuring roots; thin so that the plants will be 14 inches apart.

CORNCOB IS USEFUL

A new use has been found for the humble corncob. This time a Kansas farmer is obtaining wonderful results by burying them in the ground beside his muskmelon patch. The cobs retain moisture for the melons when everything else is dry as a bone.

THE BEASTS OF TARZAN

By Edgar Rice Burroughs

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CHAPTER V—Continued.

"Mugambi, chief of the Wagambi," replied the black.

"I will spare your life," said Tarzan, "if you will promise to help me to leave this island. What do you answer?"

"I will help you," replied Mugambi. "But now that you have killed all my warriors, I do not know that even I can leave your country, for there will be none to wield the paddles."

Tarzan rose and allowed his prisoner to come to his feet. The fellow was a magnificent speciment of manhood—a black counterpart in physique of the splendid white man whom he faced.

"Come," said the ape-man, and started back in the direction from which they could hear the snarling and growling of the feasting pack. Mugambi drew back.

"They will kill us," he said.

"I think not," replied Tarzan. "They are mine."

Still the black hesitated, fearful of the consequences of approaching the terrible creatures that were dining upon the bodies of his warriors; but Tarzan forced him to accompany him, and presently the two emerged from the jungle in full view of the grisly spectacle upon the beach. At sight of the men the beasts looked up with menacing growls, but Tarzan strode in among them, dragging the trembling Wagambi with him.

As he had taught the apes to accept Sheeta, so he taught them to adopt Mugambi as well, and much more easily; but Sheeta seemed quite unable to understand that, though he had been called upon to devour Mugambi's warriors, he was not to be allowed to proceed after the same fashion with Mugambi. However, his being well filled, he contented himself with walking round the terror-stricken savage, emitting low, menacing growls the while he kept his flaming, baleful eyes riveted upon the black.

Mugambi, on his part, clung closely to Tarzan, so that the ape-man could scarcely control his laughter at the pitiable condition to which the chief's fear had reduced him; but at length the white took the great cat by the scruff of the neck and, dragging it

In the language of the west coast Tarzan spoke to the prostrate man beneath him.

"Who are you?" he asked.

quite close to the Wagambi, slapped it sharply upon the nose each time that it growled at the stranger.

At the sight of the thing—a man mauling with his bare hands one of the most relentless and fierce of the jungle carnivora—Mugambi's eyes bulged from their sockets, and from entertaining a sullen respect for the giant white man who had made him prisoner, the black felt an almost worshiping awe of Tarzan.

The education of Sheeta progressed so well that in a short time Mugambi ceased to be the object of his hungry attention, and the black felt a degree more of safety in his society.

To say that Mugambi was entirely happy or at ease in his new environment would not be to adhere strictly to the truth. His eyes were constantly rolling apprehensively from side to side as now one and another of the fierce pack chanced to wander near him, so that for the most of the time it was principally the whites that showed.

Together Tarzan and Mugambi, with Sheeta and Akut, lay in wait at the ford for a deer, and when at a word from the ape-man the four of them leaped out upon the affrighted animal the black was sure that the poor creature died of fright before ever one of the great beasts touched it.

Mugambi built a fire and cooked his portion of the kill; but Tarzan, Sheeta and Akut tore theirs, raw, with their sharp teeth, growling among themselves when one ventured to encroach upon the share of another.

It was not, after all, strange that the white man's ways should have been so much more nearly related to those of the beasts then were the savage black's. We are, all of us, creatures of habit, and when the seeming necessity for schooling ourselves in new ways ceases to exist, we fall naturally and easily into the manners and customs which long usage has implanted ineradicably within us.

Mugambi from childhood had eaten no meat untiil it had been cooked, while Tarzan on the other hand, had never tasted cooked food of any sort until he had grown almost to manhood, and only within the past three or four years had he eaten cooked meat. Not only did the habit of a lifetime prompt him to eat it raw, but the craving of his palate as well; for to him cooked flesh was spoiled flesh when compared with the rich and juicy meat of a fresh, hot kill.

That he could, with relish, eat raw meat that had been buried by himself weeks before, and enjoy small rodents and disgusting grubs, seems to us who have always been "civilized" a revolting fact; but had we learned in childhood to eat these things, and had we seen all those about us eat them, they woluld seem no more sickening to us now then do many of our greatest dainties, at which a savage African cannibal would look at with repugnance and turn up his nose.

For instance, there is a tribe in the vicinity of Lake Rudolph that will eat no sheep or cattle, though its next neighbors do so. Near by is another tribe that eats donkey meat—a custom most revolting to the surrounding tribes that do not eat donkey. So who may say that it is nice to eat snails and frogs' legs and oysters, but disgusting to feed upon grubs and beetles, or that a raw oyster, hoof, horns and tail, is less revolting than the sweet, clean meat of a fresh-killed buck?

The next few days Tarzan devoted to the weaving of a bark cloth sail with which to equip the canoe, for he despaired of being able to teach the apes to wield the paddles, though he did manage to get several of them to embark in the frail craft which he and Mugambi paddled about inside the reef where the water was quite smooth.

During these trips he had placed paddles in their hands, when they attempted to imitate the movements of him and Mugambi, but so difficult is it for them long to concentrate upon a thing that he soon saw that it would require weeks of patient training before they would be able to make any effective use of these new implements, if, in fact, they should ever do so.

There was one exception, however, and he was Akut. Almost from the first he showed an interest in this new sport that revealed a much higher plane of intelligence than that attained

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Abe Martin

Miss Tawney Apple has a new green veil, but no friend with an auto.

It's hard enough t' spoon in a runabout, but it must be fierce on a motorcycle.

FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS "WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST"

(The Secretary of State to Ambas- or Gerard).

ou are instructed to deliver tex- lly the following note to the min- er for foreign affairs:

The note of the Imperial German ernment dated the eighth of July, has received the careful consider- on of the government of the United tes and it regrets to be obliged to that it has found it very unsatis- tory because it has failed to meet differences between the two gov- ments and indicates no way in ch the accepted principles of law humanity may be applied in the ve matter in controversy, but pro- es, on the contrary, arrangements a partial suspension of those prin- ples, which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States es with satisfaction that the Im- ial German government recognizes hout reservation the validity of the ciples insisted on in the several munications which this government s addressed to the Imperial German ernment with regard to its an- ncement of a war zone and the use submarines against merchantmen on e high seas—the principle that the h seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must be first ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination—for a belligerent act of retaliation is an act beyond the law and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself in a large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrevelant to any discussion with the German Imperial government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without endangering the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial German government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and for which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practical between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime, the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship betweeen the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German government that repetition by commanders of German vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly. LANSING.

SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPHS FROM PRESIDENT'S NOTE

The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom (the freedom of the seas), from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost.

Friendship itself permits it (the United States government) to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

ANDREW THE GLAD

by

MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

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Continued From First Page.

major, and departed in high spirits. Then quiet came to the Gray Picket for a time and Kildare plunged into his papers with desperation.

"David," called the major after a very few minutes of peace, "here's a call for you on the desk. You'll recognize the number—remember, a firm hand, sir—a firm hand!" with which he collected his hat, coat, and the captain and took his departure, leaving David for the moment alone in the editorial rooms.

He sat for a few moments before the receiver and twisted the call slip around one of his fingers. In a moment the affairs of state and the destiny of the city slipped from the shoulders and his mind took up the details of another problem.

The contest for the judgeship was not the only one David Kildare had taken upon himself—the second was being waged in the secret chambers of two hearts, one proud, exacting and unconvinced, the other determined and at last thoroughly aroused. Phoebe had brought the crisis on herself and she was beginning to realize that the duel would be to the death or complete surrender.

And in the preliminaries, which had been begun on the Saturday night hunt and carried on for the last three days, David Kildare had failed to make a single false move. His natural and inevitable absorption in his race for the judgeship had served to keep him from forcing a single issue; and Phoebe had had time to do a little lonely, unpursued thinking.

He had been entirely too clever to arouse her pride against him by a suspicion of neglect in his attitude. His usual attentions were all offered and a new one or two contrived. He sent Eph to report to her with his electric every afternoon—she understood that he was unable by the exigencies of the case to come himself to take her to keep her appointments as was his custom. Her flowers were just as thoughtfully selected and sent with the gayest little notes, as like as possible to the ones that had been coming to her for years. He ordered in an unusually large basket of eggs from the farm and managed to find a complicated arrangement of rope and pulleys, the manipulation of which for an hour or more daily was warranted to add to or detract from the stature of man or woman, according to the desire of the dissatisfied individual. His note with the instrument was a scintillating skit and was answered in kind. But through it all Phoebe was undoubtedly lonely. This call, the second since Saturday and the second in the history of their existences, betrayed her to the now wily David more than she realized—perhaps!

He took down the receiver and got the connection.

"That you—dear?" David managed a casual voice with difficulty.

"Yes, David," came in a voice that fairly radiated across the city. "I only wanted to ask how it goes."

"Fine—with a rip! But you never can tell—about anything. I'm a Presbyterian and I'll die in doubt of my election. I'm learning not to count on—things." His voice carried a mournful note that utterly belied his radiant face. David was enjoying himself to almost the mortal limit!

"David," there was a perceptible pause—"you—there is one thing you can always count on—isn't there—me?" The voice was very gallant but also slightly palpitating. David almost lost his head but hung on tight and came up right side.

"Some," he answered, which reply, in the light of an extremely modern use of the word combined with the legitimate, was calculated to bring conclusion. Then he hurried another offering on the wire. "How long are you going to be home?" he asked—another dastardly tantalization.

"I—I don't know exactly," she parried quickly. "Why?" and this from Phoebe who had always granted interviews like a queen gives jewels! David somewhere found the courage to lay a firm hand on himself. With just a few more blows the citadel was his! His own heart writhed and the uncertainty made him quake internally.

"I wish I could come over, but there are two committees waiting in the other room for me. Do you—" a clash and buzz hummed over the wire into the receiver. There was a jangle and tangle and a rough man's voice cut in with, "Working on the wires, hang up, please," and David limply hung up the receiver and collapsed in solitude, for his committees had been evoked out of thin air.

His state of mind was positively abject. His years-old tenderness welled up in his heart and flooded to his eyes—the dash and the pluck of her! He reached for his hat, then hesitated; it was election eve and in two hours he was due to address the congregation of griddle-cake discontents on how to make men vote like ladies.

A call boy hurried in by way of a fortunate distraction and handed in a budget of papers. David spread them out before him. They were from Susie Carrie of the strong brush and the Civic Improvement League, containing sketches and specifications for the drinking fountains already pledged, and a request for an early institution of legislation on the playground proposition. Such a small thing as an uncertain election failed to daunt the artistic fervor of Susie Carrie's fertile brain or to deter her from making demands, however premature, on David the sympathetic.

And David Kildare dropped his head on the papers and groaned. The vision of a life-work rose up and menaced him and the words "sweat of his brow" for the first time took on a concrete meaning. Such a good, old, care-free existence he was losing, and—he seized his hat and fled to the refreshment of bath, food and fresh raiment.

And on his way home he stopped in for a word with the major, whom he found tired and on his way to take as much as he could of his usual nap. He was seated in his chair by the table and Caroline Darrah sat near him, listening eagerly to his story of some of the events in the day's campaign. She rose as David entered and held out her hand to him with a smile.

Every time David had looked at Caroline Darrah for the few days past a sharp pain had cut into his heart and this afternoon she was so radiantly lovely with sympathy and interest that for a moment he stood looking at her with his eyes full of tenderness. Then he managed a bantering smile and backed away a step or two from her, his hands behind him.

"No you don't, beautiful," David sometimes ventured on Phoebe's name for the girl, "you are so sweet in that frock that I'm afraid if I touch you I'll stick. Somebody ought to label such a lollypop as you dangerous. Call her off, Major!"

The major laughed at Caroline's blush and laid his fingers over her hand that rested on the corner of the table near him.

"David," he said, "girls are confections to which it is good for a man to forsake all others and cling—but not to gobble. Maltida, recount to David Kildare your plans for the night of the election. I wish to witness his joy."

"Oh, yes, I've been wanting to tell you about it for two days, David, dear," answered Mrs. Buchanan from her chair over by the window where she was busily engaged in checking names off a long list with a pencil. "We are going to have a reception at the University Club so everybody can come and congratulate you the night of the election. Mrs. Shelby and I thought it up and of course we had to speak to one of the house committee about the arrangements, and who do you think the member was—Billy Bob! I just talked on and didn't notice Mrs. Shelby and finally he was so nice and deferential to her that she talked some, too. She almost started to shake hands with him when we left. I was so glad. I feel that it is going to be a delightful success in every way. Please be thinking up a nice speech to make."

"Oh, wait," groaned David Kildare, "if I begin now I will have to think double, one for election and one for defeat. Last night I dreamed about a black cat that was minus a left eye and limped in the right hind leg. Jeff almost cried when I told him about it. He hasn't smiled since."

"I told Tempie to put less pepper in those chicken croquettes last night—I saw Phoebe's light burning until two o'clock and heard her and Caroline laughing and talking even after that. The major was so nervous that he was up and dressed at six o'clock. I must see that all of you get simpler food—your nerves will suffer. Major, suppose you don't eat much dinner—just have a little milk toast. I'll see Tempie about it now!" and Mrs. Buchanan departed after bestowing a glance, in which was conviction of dyspepsia, upon all three of them.

"Now, David Kildare, see what you've done with your black-cat crawlings! I'll have to eat toast—see if I don't! I've consumed it with a smile during stated periods for thirty years. Yes, girl-love is a kind of cup-custard, but wife-love is bread and butter—milk toast, for instance—bless her! But I am hungry!" The major's expression was a tragedy.

"I'm going to try and beg you off, Major, dear," said Caroline Darrah, and she hurried after Mrs. Matilda into Tempie's domain.

"Major," said David as he gazed after the girl, "when I look at her I feel cold all over, then hot-mad! He's going tomorrow night on the midnight train—and she doesn't know! I can't even talk to him about it—he looks like a dead man and works like a demon. I don't know what to do!"

"David," said the major slowly, as he pressed the tips of his long lean fingers together and regarded them intently, "how love, tender wise love, love that is fed on hearts' blood and lives by soulbreath, can go deaf, blind, dumb, halt, broken-winged, idiotic, and mortally cruel is more than I can see. God Almighty comfort him when he finds what he has done!"

"And if she does find it out she won't understand," exclaimed David.

"No," answered the major, "she doesn't even suspect anything. She thinks it is the press of his work that keeps him away from her. The child carries about with her that aura of transport that only an acknowledgement from a lover can give a woman. I had hoped that he had seen some way—I couldn't ask! I wonder—"

"Yes, Major," interrupted David quickly, and he winced as he spoke. "it happened on the hunt Saturday evening. They climbed the bluff and watched the hunt from a distance and I saw how it was the minute they came back to the campfire. I saw it and I was just jolly happy over it even to the tune of Phoebe's sulks—I thought it was all right, and I wish you could have seen him. His head was up and his eyes danced and he gave up almost the first real laugh I ever heard from him, when I teased her about getting lost. As I looked at him I thought about the other, your glad, Andrew, Major, and I was happy all in a shot for you, because I thought you were going to get back something of what you'd lost. It all seemed so good!"

"There's been joy in the boy's eyes, joy and sorrow waging a war for weeks, David, and I've had to sit by and watch, powerless to help him. Yes, his very father himself has looked out of his eyes at me for moments and I—well I had hoped. Are you sure he is going" As the major asked the question the brows knotted themselves together as if to hide the pain in his eyes.

"Yes, he's going and he catches the next tramp steamer from Savannah. I wish she would suspect something and force it from him. It's strange she doesn't," answered David despondently.

"Caroline Darrah belongs to the order of humble women whose love feeds on a glance and can be sustained on a crumb—another class demands a banquet full spread and always ready. Youll be careful, boy, don't—don't diet Phoebe too long!" The major eyed David anxiously across the light.

"Heavens, I'm your reconcentrado! Major, I fel as if I'd been shut up down cellar in the cold without the breath of a life for a year. It's only three days and thirteen hours and a half; but I'm all in. I go dead without her—believe I'll telephone her now!" And David reached for the receiver that stood on the major's table.

"Now, David, said the major, restraining his eager hand and smiling through his sadness, "don't try to gather your grapes over the phone! I judge they are ripe, but they still hang high—they always will! Look at the clock!"

(To Be Continued.)

DISASTROUS FAMINES

The worst famines of modern times were the famine in Ireland in 1846-7, in which 1,000,000 people perished; the Indian famine in 1866, which claimed 1,450,000 victims; the Indian famine in 1877, in which 500,000 people perished, and the great famine in China in 1878, in which 9,500,000 perished.

An Attractive Dress.

Make the bodice of your crepe de chine dress of flowered design and the skirt of the plain, then trim the bottom of the skirt with the flowered material, and you will have a most attractive dress

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like a recipe for "gathering" butter. We now have a cow that gives good, rich milk. She is a Jersey in good health, has plenty of salt and good feed. Butter comes, but will not gather.—B., Barrytown, Mich.

We are having some trouble with Canada thistles. Will somebody tell me when to cut to kill?—C., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

PROTECTING THE STOCK

Editor Farmstead: About a year ago, or perhaps longer, you gave a simple recipe in your paper for keeping the flies off of stock. Do you know what it was, and will you be kind enough to mail it to me?—S., Luray, Va.

Will some Blade reader who recalls this recipe, or has it in his scrapbook, kindly mail it to the Blade, that it may be published again, for the benefit of the inquirer, and for others who may find it of value?—Editor.

BUCHU AND JUNIPER

Replying to K., Hope, Mich., the buchu and juniper grow side by side on an island near my home. They are very scarce, and are prized highly for their medicinal qualities. The only way to tell whether they would grow in Michigan would be by experimenting; that is, by transplanting a root in Michigan. In this way it would be possible to tell if they are adapted to the soil and climate of that state.—Diano of New York.

POTATO SPROUTER

Take an apple barrel down, says one farmer, and rebuild it by nailing the staves to the hoops, leaving a space of about an inch between the staves, a little more space is better than less. This forms a slatted drum with open ends, which is to be the sprouter. To hang this drum, make two crosses out pieces of board about 2½ inches in width and long enough to reach across the drum in the form of four spokes to a wheel. These are secured inside the drum about four inches inside each end. Then run a shaft, wood or iron, through the center of the crosses, or spokes, and secure it to them so that when the shaft is turned the drum revolves. A crank on one end of the shaft is used to turn the drum when at work. Next make a frame in which to work the device, as follows:

The upper end, where the potatoes are turned, or fed in, should be about 24 inches wide by 28 inches high, with a box in the center of the top piece to take the upper end of the shaft. Another frame is made 24 inches square, with a box to receive the lower end of the shaft. These two frames are then secured in position by a board on either side and the drum is placed in between them, with the two ends of the shaft in the boxes and will rest in a horizontal position. Boards are nailed to the frame of the upper end of the drum and close enough so that the potatoes cannot fall out, and at the lower end a board is secured in a position to close the upper portion of the drum so the potatoes cannot be thrown out above as the drum is revolved.

This makes a hopper at the upper end with which to feed in the potatoes; put a crank on the shaft and the machine is done.

It will be seen that the drum is in a horizontal position with one end about three or four inches lower than the other end. The potatoes are turned in at the open or upper portion of the drum. By revolving the drum they are rolled over and over, in which operation the sprouts are broken off and fall through the pieces between the staves, and the potatoes roll out at the lower end of the drum into a basket.

There are times when it is necessary to put them twice through, but usually, with smaller sprouts, once through does the work nicely and two men can sprout from 30 to 40 bushels per hour if everything is handy.

THE ARMY WORM

The army worm is a smooth, striped caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is rather dark in appearance. While normally it feeds by night and hides by day, not being generally noticed, as soon as it has increased to such numbers that its food supply falls short, it starts to travel and, becoming bolder, feeds during both day and night. The moth from which this worm hatches is brown with a white spot on the center of each fore wing. It measures about an inch and a half from wing to wing.

How worms may be destroyed: If the worms have not yet attacked a field, the most practicable way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, throwing the furrow in the direction toward which they are traveling. The worms will fall into the furrow, and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow, or by destroying the worms in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them. If the worms are already in the field, the following mixture, which will attract the worms and destroy them, should be spread about: One pound of paris green (poisonous), 50 pounds of wheat bran and the juice of one-half dozen oranges.

Bring this mixture to a stiff dough by the use of dilute molasses, and scatter it amongst the worms. Care should be taken to keep this dough from children or domestic animals. Prompt action to prevent the worms from infesting a field is better than later efforts to kill them in the grain.

The worms at first are almost always localized in some definite breeding place in the field, and immediate efforts should be taken to eradicate them in these small areas before they have had time to spread. The normal breeding place of the army worm is in the rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps, or in spots of pasture land that have been overfertilized. They are practically never found in swamps, because the worm needs a reasonably dry place in which to breed. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up of fence corners, close pasturage, and the burning of waste grass-land in the spring or fall, are good measures to prevent a recurrence of the army worm.

THE CROP WITH CORN

In determining the best crop to sow between the corn rows, the most important consideration is which crop will give the greatest quantity of dry matter per acre for the least consumption of water. Some crops have a tendency to rob the corn of water to such an extent that the corn is materially stunted especially is this true in a dry season.

The best crops to sow from the water standpoint are: Rape, hairy vetch, cowpeas or soy beans. Most of these have some other objection besides this that throws them out of consideration except the rape. Rape is the best crop that I know to sow between the corn rows at the last cultivation. It is a good producer, does not stunt the corn to the extent that the small grains do and it is relished by all kinds of stock. The rape can be sown just before the last cultivation at the rate of about 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre. It can either be drilled with a small one-horse drill or better yet it can be sown broadcast. In the latter case about 30 pounds of seed will be necessary.

Hairy vetch is not at all adapted to sowing between the corn rows in this manner it being too early for it. This is a winter cover crop and is generally sown in September.

Soy beans or cowpeas are all right if the seed does not cost more than $1.00 or $1.25 an acre but if the seed cost much more than this the growth obtained will be entirely too small to pay for the seed and the cost of the labor involved. If these crops are sown, about one-half to one bushel of seed is required to the acre, if it is sown broadcast, and about 30 to 40 pounds if sown in drills 30 to 36 inches apart. This crop may be all right to sow this year because it promises to be a wet year and there will be sufficient moisture to grow a good crop of corn and also of soy beans or cowpeas.

Rye or other small grains are not well adapted to sowing between the corn rows because in all but exceptionally wet years it tends to reduce the yield of corn through robbing it of moisture.

If a permanent pasture is desired the following year, the intertilled crop seed can be mixed half and half with the following grass seed mixture and the whole sowed broadcast between the rows: Blue grass 15 pounds, timothy 3 pounds, red clover 5 pounds, alsike clover 3 pounds, and red top 8 pounds. This mixture will cost about $3 or $4 per acre but it will give a good permanent pasture that will last for years.

THE DAIRY

COWS HOLDING MILK

A Wisconsin experiment station bulletin discusses the Hegelund method of manipulating the udder to cure cows of the exasperating habit of holding up their milk.

According to this plan in the first manipulation the right quarters of the udder are pressed against each other (if the udder is very large, only one quarter at a time is taken) with the left hand on the hind quarter and the right hand on the front of the fore quarter, the thumbs being placed on the outside of the udder and the fingers in the division between the two halves of the udder. The hands are now pressed toward each other and at the same time lifted toward the body of the cow. This pressing and lifting is repeated three times. The milk collected in the milk cistern is then milked out and the manipulation repeated until no more milk is obtained in this way, when the left quarters are treated in the same manner.

In the second manipulation the glands are pressed together from the side. The fore quarters are milked each by itself by placing one hand, with fingers spread, on the outside of the quarter and the other hand in the division between the right and left fore quarters. The hands are pressed against each other and the teat then milked. When no more milk is obtained by this manipulation, the hind quarters are milked by placing a hand on the outside of each quarter, likewise with fingers spread and turned upward, but with the thumb just in front of the hind quarter. The hands are lifted and grasped into the gland from behind and from the side, after which they are lowered to draw the milk. The manipulation is repeated until no more milk is obtained.

In the third manipulation the fore teats are grasped with partly closed hands and lifted with a push toward the body of the cow, both at the same time, by which method the glands are pressed between the hands and the body. The milk is drawn after each three pushes. When the fore teats are emptied the hind teats are milked in the same manner.

On the efficiency of this method with cows that hold up their milk Prof. Woll remarks: "Cows sometimes do not let down all of their milk during a milking, through a congestion of blood in the veins or arteries of the udder, which closes the spincter muscles at the branching points of the various milk ducts in the udder. The investigations here reported have repeatedly furnished proof that a cow cannot, as a rule, continue to hold up her milk after a few manipulations of the udder have been practiced. When a cow does not give her usual mess of milk and there is no reason to suspect that she is sick, she is very likely holding up a portion of her milk, and in such a case it is especially important to finish up the milking by the manipulation. This will generally give the owner about the usual amount of milk from the cow and will leave the milk secreting glands of the udder in proper condition for the manufacture of milk for the next milking."

THE GARDEN

THE CORN-EAR WORM

Nearly all roasting ears on the market in recent years have been injured by the corn-ear worm, and those known to be free from the injury can be sold at from 5 to 10 cents more per dozen.

For six years the department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station has been studying the worm and has found that a large proportion of the eggs deposited in the summer are placed on the fresh corn silks. From these eggs the worms that injure the ears originate. The young larvae begin feeding on the silks and eat their way down into the ear. It is, therefore, possible to control much of the injury by keeping the silks sprayed during the silking period.

Powdered arsenate of lead has been found to be the most efficient poison. A 75-per cent mixture of arsenate of lead, with air-slaked lime or land plaster is practically as good as the poison alone. The dust is shaken upon the silks from an ordinary cheese-cloth bag or flour sack. Under average weather conditions four or five applications at intervals of three or four days are sufficient.

GRAPE ROT

Grape rot is caused by a fungus that grows in the tissues of the fruit itself. The mischief is done before the trouble is noticed. There is no remedy after the grapes have begun to dot. It can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Spray just before the leaves open in the spring, and at least three times after the grapes have set. It will do no good to begin to spray this season's crop now.

POULTRY

HEN MANURE VALUABLE

Hen manure is one of the most valuable fertilizing materials on the farm. This statement is made by Charles H. Chesley, in writing to a farm journal. In many cases, however, it is handled the most carelessly. Every ounce should be saved and put where it will do the most good. I use considerable dried muck as an absorbent to scatter on the droppings boards in the hen houses for the purpose of retaining the liquids; also every bit of litter is cleaned out in the spring and used in the compost heap.

Hen manure is a valuable aid to the gardener, but it is rather too strong to use directly in contact with seeds or young plants. For cabbage, cauliflower and other deep-rooted vegetables it is a good plan to spread a liberal quantity on the sod and plow it in. This may be done any time during the fall and winter. Whatever of the elements may leach out during the winter sink directly into the soil to be found and appropriated by the plants next summer. If a strawberry patch is to be set or a new garden spot taken up, this method is advisable as tending to introduce elements into the soil that will remain for several years. On the dairy farm, where there is a considerable amount of hen manure to be used, it is drawn directly from the houses and spread upon the sod, either on land to be plowed the next year or frequently scattered simply as a top dressing. Perhaps this is one of the most economical ways of using the product. It requires but little work to collect the manure every day or every other day, as the case may be, put it into a cart and haul it out for spreading when full. Every ounce of fertilizing material goes into the soil without waste.

In my gardening I use a considerable amount of the manure in the form of a compost. This has the virtue of giving a quick start to crops that are desired for the early market, and in many respects answers the same purpose as commercial fertilizers, being fully as potent and valuable. This compost is prepared by placing layers of hen manure and woods earth or dried muck alternately until a heap is built up. This is left to heat and ferment, which usually happens in a week or 10 days. The compost heap is started in March or the early part of April. Should the process of heating seem slow a few pails of water poured over the heap will be of help. When the mass becomes thoroughly hot run a plow through it several times to stir it up. Shovel the pile together again and let the fermentotion continue for another period. This may be repeated three times if there is time to do it before planting. At least one good "cutting over" should be done with the hoe and shovel that the whole may become well mixed and be of uniform fineness.

Compost is one of the best of materials for sweet corn, lima beans, melons and squashes. A liberal amount put in the hill before the seeds are planted insures an early start for the seedlings and a sturdy growth during the first part of the season. Clear manure cannot be used in this way, else the seeds will fail to germinate. In the case of the compost, however, the seed may be dropped directly on it without ill effects. During the late spring and early summer I scatter the manure as it is taken from the houses along the strawberry rows. It appears to give the berries a wonderful stimulus. The same is also true of tomato and egg plants where the fresh manure is scattered and hoed or cultivated into the soil.

TO KILL LICE

There are several kinds of good powders manufactured and sold to kill the lice in the plumage of fowls.

The fowl to be treated should be held by the shanks, with its head down and the powder worked into its plumage with the fingers until the plumage is full of it. If applied when the fowls are on the roost and they are carefully put back after being dusted, the powder will be more effective.

To get rid of the little mites, all the roosts and nearby woodwork should be frequently dusted with lice-killing powder. The inside of the house should be cleaned and whitewashed.

The fowls should be dusted with the powder several times during the summer season.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS

In feeding small turkeys, remember never to overfeed, and never to feed anything the least spoiled. Feed often but very little at a time. Provide grit and charcoal. Feed plenty of sour milk in addition to fresh drinking water. Mix a little wheat bran and middlings with the corn meal, moisten this a very little with sour milk and feed sparingly in low rim pie tins. In addition feed very sparingly of a little grain mixture as follows: Equal parts of lime, cracked, untainted, thoroughly dried corn and wheat. Pinhead oatmeal and a little millet are also very good.

Green food in the form of finely sliced onion tops are very good, but must indeed be fed very sparingly.

Keep the turkeys cool, and above all, free from lice and in clean surroundings. Do not allow them to stroll through long grass early in the morning, thus becoming exhausted and wet.

THE ORCHARD

APPLE OR CEDAR RUST

The apple rust or cedar rust as it is commonly called, is found in most sections of West Virginia where apple and cedar trees are growing close to each other. This disease is caused by a fungus which attacks both the cedar and the apple. On the former it produces corky, brown galls which are frequently called "cedar apples" or "cedar flowers." These are slow in developing, requiring almost a year before any visible effects are noticeable. At first appearance the galls are small green or greenish-brown enlargements, which become mature and form spores which infect apples the second spring after starting on the cedar.

When the spores in the "cedar apples" have matured they are carried to the apple trees principally by the wind. Since the spores are only about one-1000th of an inch in length and somewhat less in width, they will be carried for a considerable distance by winds under favorable conditions. These spores are comparable to the seeds of plants. When one finds lodgment upon a young apple leaf or the tender fruit it sends out a germ tube or "sprout" which penetrates the leaf just as any plant root does to the soil. Once the germ tube enters the leaf, the spore can not be reached by spraying. When countless numbers of spores so infect the leaves of the apple tree they take the nourishment required for the production of fruit. Their growth produces yellow spots and the leaves which become visible in about 10 days, and which are swollen on both the upper and the lower sides of the leaf. These spots mature rapidly and about two months after their appearance they send out clusters of fruiting bodies to the surface of the leaf. These fruiting bodies must, in turn, be carried to a cedar tree in order to complete a life cycle, for they can not grow on the apple.

Thus, a period of two years is required in which to produce a generation. However, owing to slight variations in some cases, "cedar apples" in all stages are to be found on cedar trees. Hence, there is more or less infection which endangers the apple trees every year. The extent of losses due to cedar rust is shown by the fact that the rust was so common in the eastern part of West Virginia during the summer of 1910 as to cause almost an entire failure of the apple crop. During the season of 1912 the crop of York Imperial apples was an entire failure. Actual losses of from $2,000 to $3,000 per orchard were common.

The injury resulting from this pest may be classed under three different
heads: Loss due to infected and
formed fruit; decreased size of
fruit; loss in vigor of the trees. Ho
ever, not all varieties of apples
equally susceptible to the attacks
cedar rust.

There are two methods of con
—spraying and destruction of the
dar trees. The former method
been experimented with since 1888,
no reliable results have been obtai
until within the past four years.
West Virginia station has conduc
spraying tests with Bordeaux mixtu
lime-sulfur and atomic sulfur. W
this work has shown that the ap
rust may be controlled by sprayin
the best results being obtained with
lime-sulfur solution of 1-40 streng
experience to date indicates that t
method is not practical for comm
cial purposes, since it requires abo
seven applications of spray mater
to be effective.

The method of control which
proven the most satisfactory is
destruction of all cedar trees within
mile of the orchard. Since the ced
trees, as found in West Virginia,
of little commercial importance,
method of control has not proven
pensive. Under the direction of
state crop pest commission 1,113 ac
of land were cleared of cedar tr
in 1913 at a labor cost of $532.8,
little less than 48 cents per acre.
order to make this method success
it is necessary that all cedar trees
cut or that the strictest measures
taken to rid the trees of the "ce
apples." However, removing the ga
is hardly practical since it requi
several hours' work per tree, year aft
year.

The immense loss which results
the apple crop in districts where
red cedar grows, makes it economic
ly important that the destruct
method of control for the apple r
be followed, especially under con
tions such as prevail in West Virgi
where the cedar is of little commer
importance. There are also distr
in some parts of Ohio where the
ple rust results in more or less
to apple growers, and where it mi
be profitable to get rid of the ce
trees. (Circular No. 15, of the W
Virginia Experiment Station, Morg
town, W. Va., deals with the ap
and cedar rust problems.

LIVE STOCK

LOOK TO THE COLT

A stunted colt can never be expe
ed to develop into as large an indi
dual as the one liberally fed. In fee
ing a colt it is first necessary to dete
mine what constitutes a balanced r
tion. When the animal is young it r
quires more protein than one two
three years old. The older the co
gets the less protein is required. Ha
ing determined a good ration then fe
liberally, but do not feed so much th
it will remain in the manger from o
feeding time to another.

A colt should weigh at one year
age about half what it will ever weig
and an abundance of feed given duri
the second or third year cannot mak
up for what has been lost during th
first year. The market demands stro
heavy horses and sometimes the di
ference in price that is paid for tw
horses, one weighing 1,600 pounds a
the other 1,800, will amount to nea
a dollar a pound. It is therefore mo
important to get strong heavy hors
and the foundation for this increas
weight is laid in good breeding a
liberal early feeding. Breeding i
fluences largely the capability of a co
developing to a heavy drafter, b
feeding and care determine, to a lar
degree, whether the animal will rea
its fullest weight and its greatest p
sibilities.

A young colt often begins to eat
the hay and grain in its mother's ma
ger when it is only two or thr
months old. This should be enco
aged by lowering the feed box or buil
ing a separate one so the colt can eas
ly reach it. When feeding the moth
put a little of the grain and hay in th
colt's box and it will be found that th
young animal will soon be getting
large per cent of its nourishment
this way. A mixture of three par
oats and one part bran makes a goo
feed for the colt.

With liberal feeding the colt shou
be given an opportunity to run an
play as much as he desires, and the
is no animal on the farm that enjo
it better or needs it more than the co

BREEDING SWINE

The best months for breeding swi
are April, July or August. A litter
pigs obtained later than August ha
much to contend with and seldo
proves profitable. It is not a good po
icy, however, to throw anything awa
If you should at any time have a la
litter leave them with the sow, fe
both her and them with warm, stim
lating food and you can by so doin
have good pork, with which to me
the market when that article is
over-scarce and high prices, cons
quently profitable.

The period of gestation in the s
varies. The most usual period duri
which she carries her young is fo
lunar months, or 16 weeks, or about
days.

The run of litters, as to numbers,
from eight to 12 pigs, though th
sometimes exceed the maximum nu
ber named. The sow, however, ca
not give nourishment to more pigs th
she has teats; and as the number
teats is 12, when a thirteenth pig
littered one of the 13 does not fare ve
well, as he or she has to wait un
some one of the more fortuna
brothers or sisters shall have had the
fill. The sufferer under such conditio
is, of course, the smallest and weake
A too numerous litter is generall
undersized and weakly and seldom
never profitable. A litter not excee
ing 10 will usually be found to turn o
most advantageously.

So long as the sow is carrying h
young feed her abundantly, and i
crease the quantity until parturiti
approaches within a week or so, wh
it is well to diminish both the quanti
and the quality, lest the acquisition
fat should be productive of danger; b
while she is giving suck the sow ca
not be fed too well. The pigs may
weaned at eight weeks, removing the
for that purpose from the sow. The
should be fed well, frequently, abu
dantly and suficiently—not more
moist, nutritious foods, and particu
attention should be paid to their lod
ment. A warm, dry comfortable bed
of fully as much consequence as fee
ing, if not even more.

FALL PIGS

First and very important in havi
good fall pigs one must select go
individual sows of some good pure br
stock. These must be bred to a pu
bred male of same stock.

The second important thing is
have the sows farrow about the fir
week in September, then they get
good start before severe weather se
in and every one knows cold weath
is worse on little fall pigs than
spring pigs, they feel the change mo

Always have individual hog hous
if possible. Sows when separated a
put each one in its own lot and hou
a week or 10 days before farrowi
time will be better contented after fa
rowing and each can take good ca
of their young.

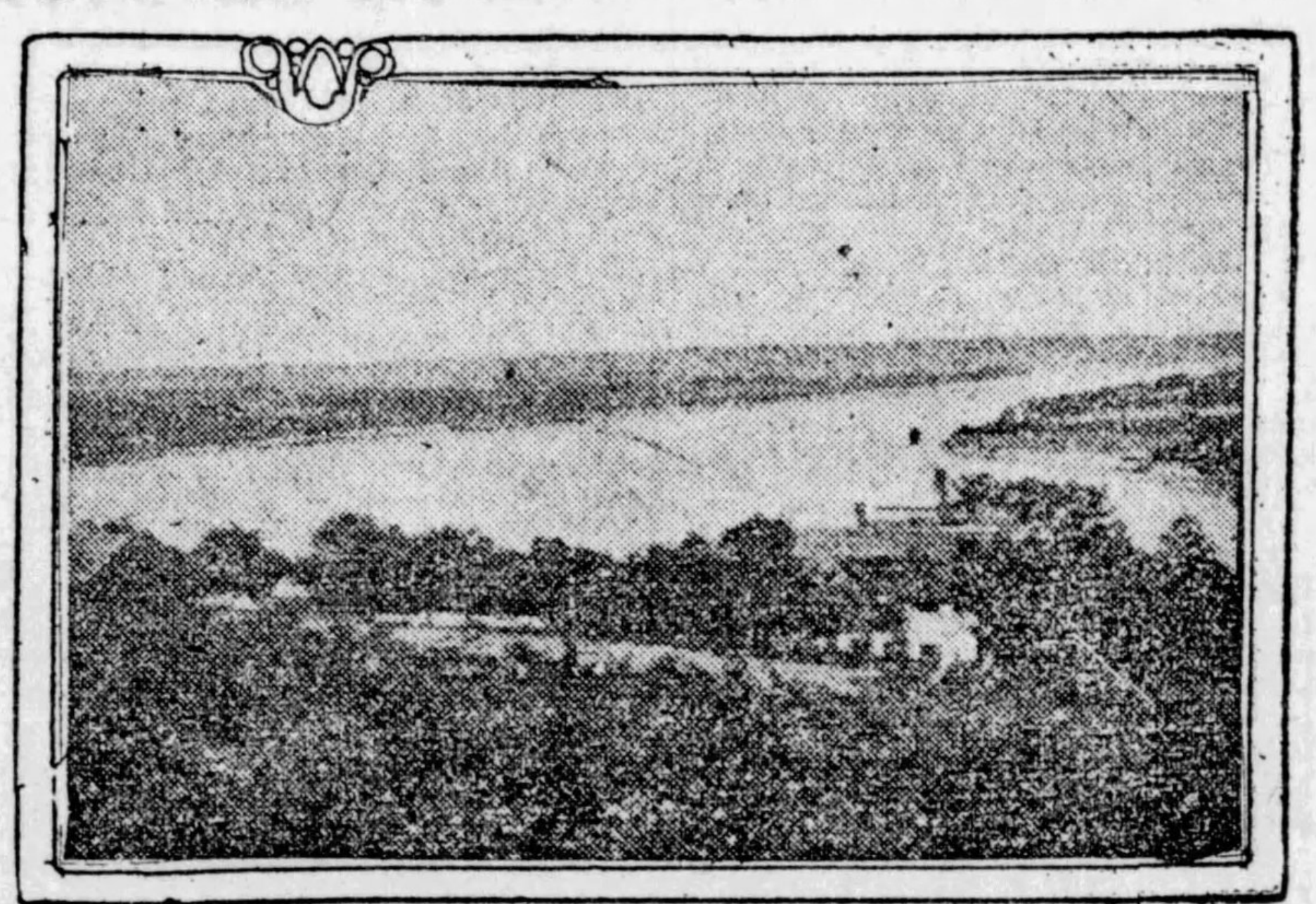
WOMAN MAKES FORTUNE RAISING BERRIES; INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS PAY FOR HOME

THIS story, told by the Southwest Trail, is of a woman of courage and of an enchanting country place she founded in the Missouri river hills in eastern Kansas, which stands today a monument to her energy, devotion and business judgment. Twenty years ago Mrs. Ruel O. Sumner, born and reared in Chicago, was broken in health and at the advice of physicians left the big city forever to seek recovery in the country. Today she is in the prime of life and health, the mother of a fine, strong girl, her constant companion and chum, and the possessor of a 220-acre farm which could not be bought for $250 an acre. Riverscene Farm is actively managed by Mrs. Sumner, her specialty being a crop of 30 acres of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, yielding under ordinary conditions from 200 to 300 crates an acre and selling for $1.25 to $3.00 a crate. Nothing could induce the Sumners to return to the city. Mr. Sumner is a passenger conductor in the employ of the Rock Island lines. Assisting Mrs. Sumner is Mr. R. H. House, a cousin, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, who left the Nickel Plate railroad with shattered health, but who found recovery on the berry farm.

Riverscene Farm, one of the truly magnificent country places in the central west, covers the slopes of a bold hill rising 300 feet above the Missouri river near Wathena, Kan. A 15-room dwelling, set among walnut and elm trees, commands a romantic view of the "Big Muddy," which spreads baylike below. Across the water the tall office buildings, warehouses and spires of St. Joseph, Mo., rise against a forest of shade trees and to the north the blue forms of the Blacksnake Hills fade away in the distance. Twenty years ago the Kansas side of the river was a tangle of trees, shrubs and vines. The Sumners bought 39 acres one mile north of Wathena at $20 an acre. Mrs. Sumner chose the building site and it could not be surpassed. A winding road leads to the spacious grounds, luxuriant in native bluegrass, interspersed with beds of spirea, peonies and roses, trellises covered with honeysuckle and trumpet flowers and climbing ramblers on pergolas and walls of the big country house.

Berries Best Paying Crop.

Trees were cut down and roots grubbed out and the sides of the hill were transformed into farming land. Like the hills on the Missouri side the Kansas hills along the river are composed of the well known loess deposits which are found elsewhere only along the Rhine and in some parts of China. This soil contains an abundance of minute limestone particles which give it an almost unequaled fertility. On the very tops of these loess hills alfalfa yields at least three tons an acre. Every variety of fruit adapted to the climate, garden truck or grain grows well. Grape culture has become one of the leading industries on both sides of the river. Lands which a dozen years ago sold for $30 an acre today bring as high as $500 an acre, because they easily pay a good interest on this amount. Some of the very rolling land can still be bought for $100 an acre.



RIVERSCENE BERRY FARM, WATHENA, KANSAS

The Sumners first experimented with alfalfa. Alfalfa had never been grown on hill land in this section. It is now yielding three tons an acre and taught the farmers the possibilities of hill development and raised the price of land. Mrs. Sumner all her life had wanted to grow berries for her table. She now seized the opportunity and in 1895 set out five acres of strawberries. Success came the following year. Mr. Sumner, having faith in the managerial capacity of his wife, turned the entire management over to her. He never had to regret it. Mrs. Sumner tells her story best as follows:

Had Confidence.

"I had confidence in the land and in my own ability to make my living," said Mrs. Sumner to the writer. "I quickly realized that berries were the most promising source of income on these hill lands. It required much care at first, but we have mastered the details of the business and success has come as a result. I am happiest when I am in the berry shed selecting and inspecting berries. I love the management of the farm and have come to love every feature connected with a farm. Although at first I thought I would die of isolation and lonesomeness, I am now happier than I could ever be in the city. I have found on the farm peace, health and happiness. Riverscene Farm to me is life and love itself. I have become part of the place. Every tree and flower is a friend; every berry plant a benefactor. Evenings when we sit on the veranda and look uopn the gorgeous sunset reflections in the river and listen to the night song of the birds and to the sound of the wind in the leaves, I say to myself, 'How could anything be lovelier than this?' Oh, there is hard work about a berry farm! Yes, but the hard work only lasts a few months in the year, after which there is comparative rest and ease, although a successful farmer will usually find enough to do to keep him busy in the dullest season.

The outdoor life and its refining influences on the soul have made we well. Where at first I was discontented with my lot, clamoring after the false idols left in the big city, I today am freer and happier than ever in my life. I was lonesome because I had not entered into the spirit of the new enterprise—I needed to take an interest in a new phase of life, which not only means better living conditions, health and comfort than usually come to the average city person, but I made up my mind to specialize in something worth while. I hit upon the berry business because the hills were full of wild berries. I concluded such soil was their natural habitat and results have justified my optimism. I am always optimistic now, because I believe in the land, in the hills, in the beauty of nature and her goodness, in the sanctity of honest work and in the intelligent pursuit of a worthy purpose."

SONGS THAT WE USED TO SING

Many of the Dear Old Favorites Are Now Being Revived.

It has been said that in this age of rapid progress we are prone to forget the old order of things. Styles and customs are constantly changing; new conditions bring about new inventions; but even though we should try to do it, there are some of the old things that we cannot forget. Take, for instance, the old songs. Nobody wants to forget them, and nobody could entirely forget them, even though such a desire existed. Every now and the none of the dear old favorites is revived and at once becomes as popular as in the days when it first became a real "hit."

The Weekly Blade believes that its readers love the old songs and for their benefit it has arranged to offer them a volume called "Songs That Never Grow Old," in which are contained all the dearly beloved old favorites. They are bound in heavy English cloth, which makes a beautiful book. This volume is elaborately illustrated with portraits of the world's greatest vocal artists, many in favorite costumes.

For a short time the Weekly Blade will offer these books to its readers **for only 98 cents, postpaid. As the supply** is limited, better send for your copy now. Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that the meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.,) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

KAISER TO DELAY NEXT REPLY; ENGLAND SUGGESTS ARBITRATION

Germany to Wait for Expected American Protest on the English Paper Blockade.

Berlin, July 26.—There is every intention that considerable time will elapse before the German government makes any attempt to answer the latest American note on the sinking of the Lusitania. Should the United States' protest to Great Britain in regard to restrictions placed upon shipping, which it is reported here is now being formulated, be couched in firm terms it is considered possible the German reply will not be brusque.

In the absence of evidence that the United States intends to force Great Britain to abandon the policy Germany considers illegal, condemnation of President Wilson's note is universal. Hope has not been abandoned, however, that the United States may intend to assail vigorously Great Britain's methods of controlling the [illegible]. Until this point becomes clear the Berlin foreign office probably will mark time.

London Upholds Order in Council, Suggesting Their Submission to Adjudication.

Washington, July 26. — Great Britain's reply to the American note of March 30 protesting against enforcement of the orders in council which restrict neutral commerce was received here today. It holds that the orders are within international law, although they may involve a new application of principles, and argues that it is proper to await a judicial interpretation.

The new note, in the most courteous language, holds that Great Britain's action is justified by decisions of the United States supreme court in cases arising during the Civil war. Any differences with the United States over what is termed the new application of principles are held to be proper for submission to judicial settlement.

Secretary Lansing today announced receipt of the note, but made no announcement of its contents. It will be forwarded to President Wilson at the summer white house at Cornish, N. H., and will be given out in Washington for publication in morning papers Wednesday.

State department officials are now engaged in preparation of a memorandum of the British blockade situation and this is to be sent to the President for his consideration and revision. That a strong note of protest soon will be dispatched to the British government is conceded here.

It is stated that the British blockade situation would have received the vigorous attention of the administration before this, had it not been for the fact that the German controversy concerned human life, while the British matter hinged solely about inanimate cargoes.

The British note is a long, exhaustive legal discussion of each point made in in the American correspondence. Its keynote is a declaration that the British government has steadfastly held to the broad principles of international law in all that has been under the order in council; and that if a neutral government feels aggrieved at the application of the order there is a remedy in the courts, or eventually in arbitration.

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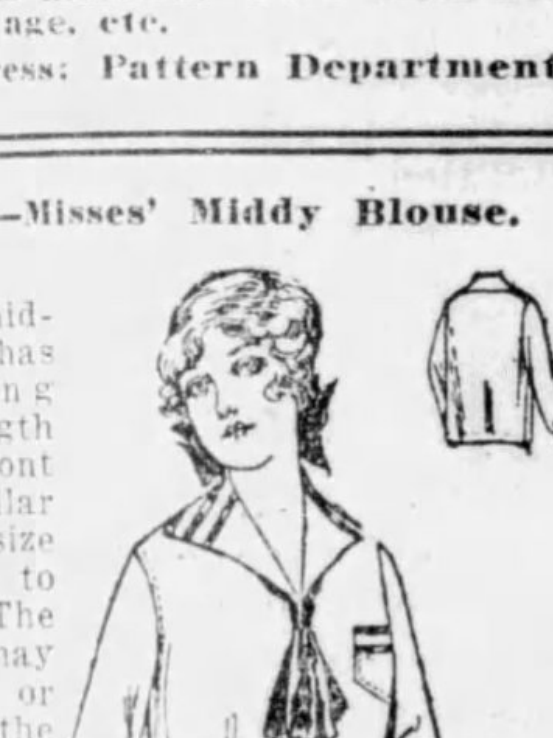
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and stop loss of hair. Sold by all druggists

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

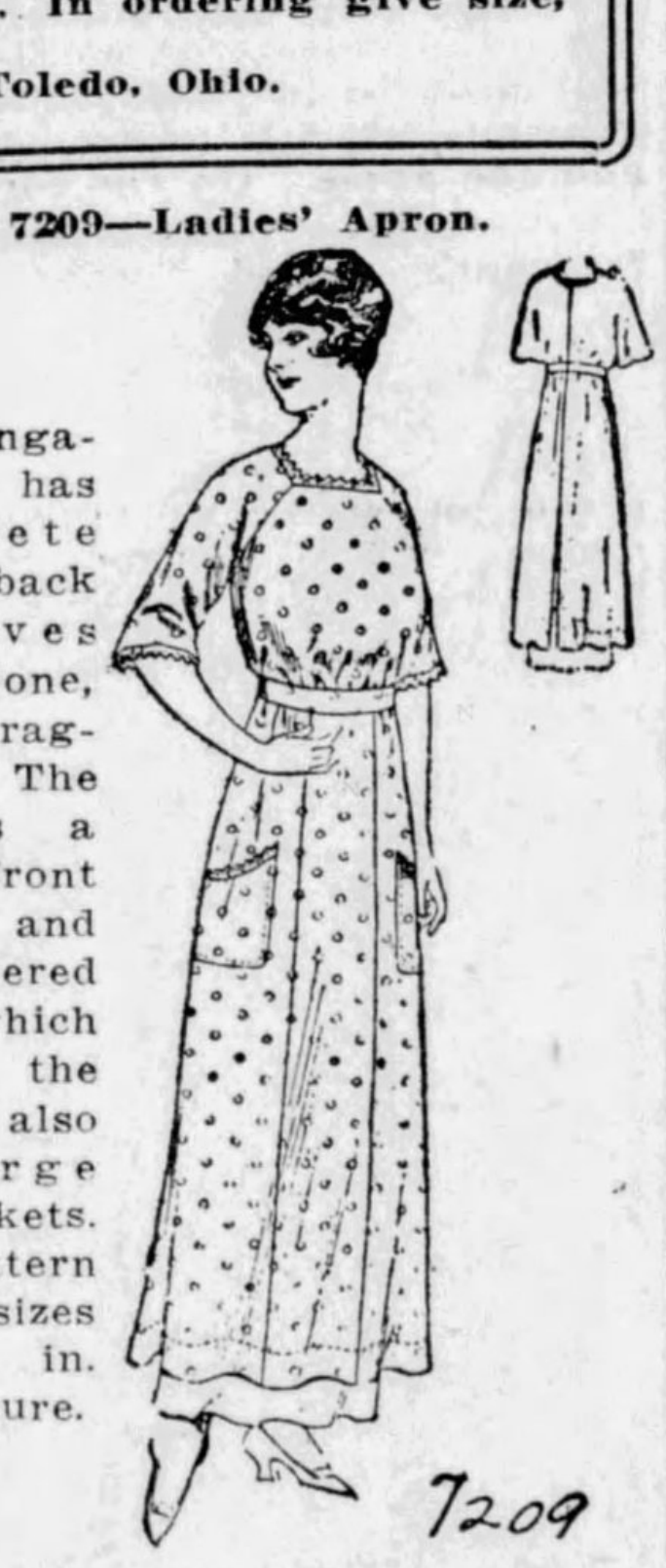
No. 7213—Misses' Middy Blouse.



7213

This new middy blouse has an opening the full length of the front and a collar of medium size as a finish to the neck. The sleeves may be long or short and the lower edge drawn in by an elastic band or left to hang straight. There is also a small yoke which may be used across the shoulders in the back if desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

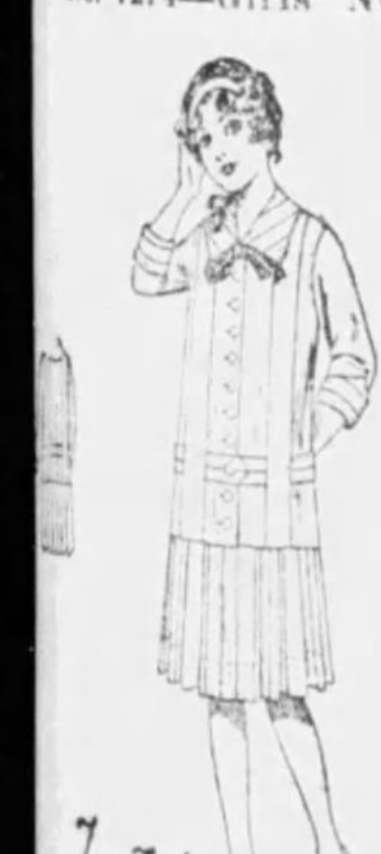
No. 7209—Ladies' Apron.



7209

This bungalow apron has a complete front and back and sleeves cut in one, giving the raglan effect. The skirt has a narrow front breadth and full gathered sides which meet in the back. It also has large patch pockets. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

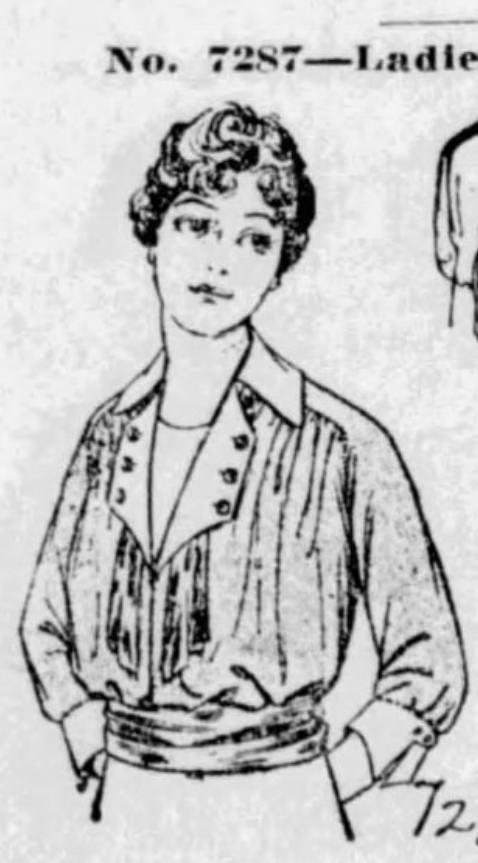
No. 7274—Girls' Norfolk Dress.



7274

In this smart frock we have the fashionable Norfolk jacket, but with applied straps in place of pleats. These may be omitted. The neck is high and the sleeves long or short. The pleated skirt is attached to the lower edge of the coat or blouse. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

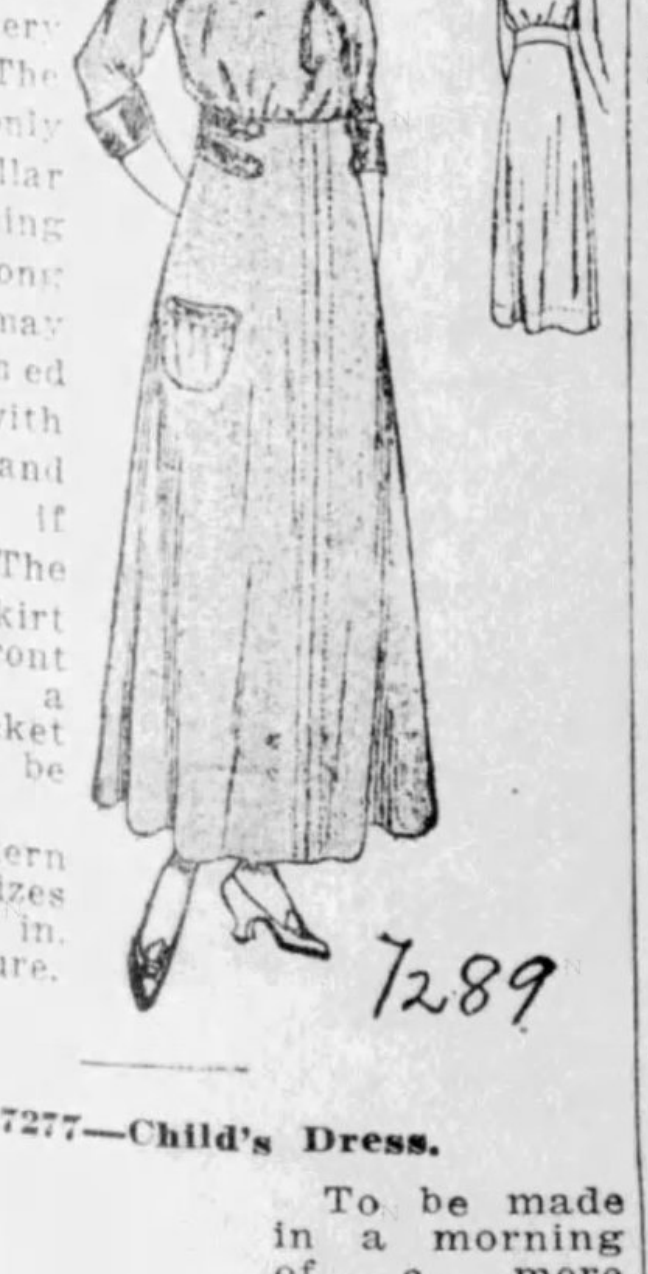
No. 7287—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



7287

This original design has the back plain and the fronts gathered at the shoulder. The three-quarter sleeve is made with a tab extension at the top which forms a small shoulder yoke in appearance. The neck is quite open with shield and a large fancy collar. Cuffs in the same style finish the sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

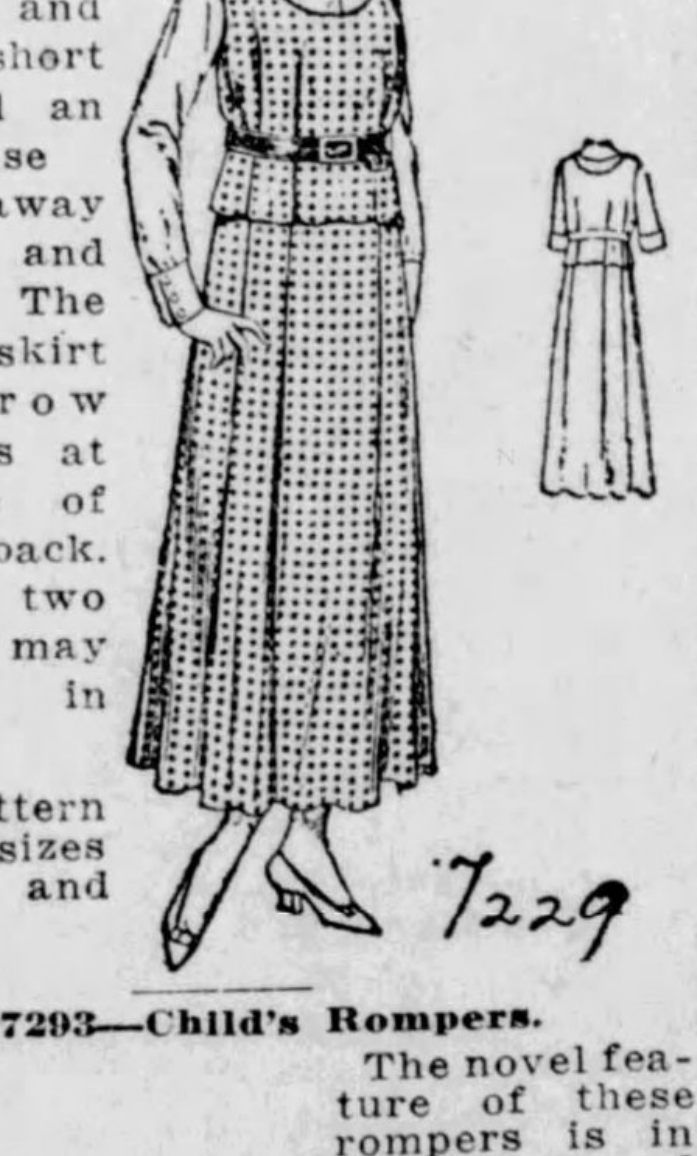
No. 7289—Ladies' Dress.



7289

For linen, gingham, pongee and the like this model offers a plain style which is very smart. The blouse has only a wide collar for trimming and the long sleeves may be finished plainly or with a cuff and shortened if desired. The gore skirt closes in front and has a small pocket which may be omitted. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 in. bust measure.

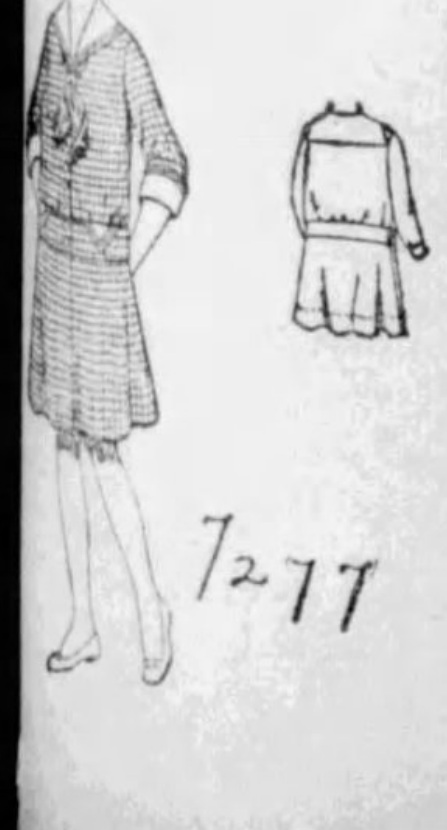
No. 7229—Misses' Dress.



7229

This charming frock has a plain underwaist, closed in front, with high neck and long or short sleeves and an overblouse much cut away at neck and armholes. The two gore skirt has narrow box pleats at each side of front and back. One of two materials may be used in making. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

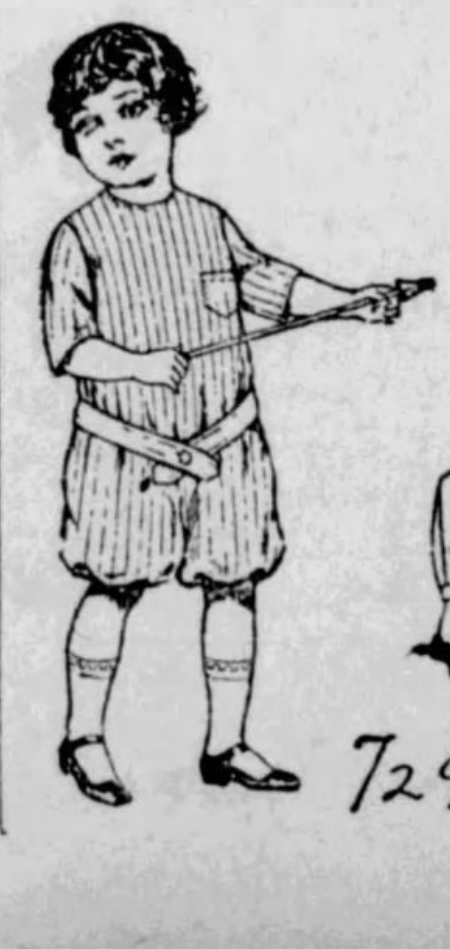
No. 7277—Child's Dress.



7277

To be made in a morning of a mere scrap of material this style is ideal. There is a wide collar at the neck of the plain blouse, which closes in front. The sleeves are loose and either long or short. The skirt has 3 gores and like the waist, closes in the center of the front. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

No. 7293—Child's Rompers.



7293

The novel feature of these rompers is in the buttoned inseam. Otherwise the garment is of plain sacque cut with closing in the back, but there is no opening across the waistline as in other models. The neck is round and the sleeves long or short. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

Dandruff Itching Scalp Falling Hair

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 21F, Boston.

FEARS CARRANZA PLANS AN ATTACK

Funston Reports 2,000 Troops Are Assembled at Santa Barbara.

Washington, July 26.—Major Gen. Funston reported today that, despite warnings to Gen. Carranza and his assurances that there would be no fighting in border towns, endangering Americans, Gen. Calles was assembled, with 2,000 Carranza troops, at Santa Barbara, 20 miles from Nogalez, and apparently was preparing to attack the border town.

Gen. Funston has orders to repulse with force, any firing into American territory, without waiting to refer the question to Washington. If the Mexican factions battle there Funston's artillery is expected to shell them out to a safe distance from the border.

STARVING WOMEN LOOT SHOPS TO GET FOOD

Mexico City, July 17.—(By Courier to Vera Cruz, July 20.) (Mail to New Orleans, July 28).—Conditions in the capital today border on the desperate. Thousands of the hungry wander about the streets, searching for food which is not obtainable, because merchants refuse to take paper money.

Gen. Gonzales' decree nullifying the $50,000,000 issue in circulation when he entered the city, has not been followed by an issue of new money. Yesterday mobs of women paraded the streets looting bakeries, markets and pastry shops, until they were dispersed by streams of water by fire hose.

EXPRESS LINES GET INCREASE

Commission Accepts Plan Boosting Revenue $5,062,634.18 Yearly.

Washington, July 22.—The interstate commerce commission today granted increased rates to the principal express companies of the United States.

The increases amount to approximately 3.86 per cent and affect the Adams, Southern and Wells-Fargo Express Cos.

The commission accepted the express companies' plan for the increases. This plan provides an increase from 20 to 25 cents in the collection and delivery charge and reduction at the rate of substantially one-twentieth of a cent per pound on the terminal allowance which now is paid by the express companies for such facilities.

This plan will net the express companies an increase of $5,062,634.18 a year over the present revenues, it is claimed.

The commission's order, which takes effect September 1, next, came after an exhaustive investigation into the matter of express rates.

FEAR BOMB AT CAPITOL

Washington, July 23.—The United States capitol last night was generally illuminated and 26 extra capitol police and four plain clothes men were on duty throughout the building searching for a bomb thrower who had announced his coming in a letter to Major Pullman, chief of police.

The dynamite was to have been exploded at 1 yesterday morning, but that program was not carried out.

U. S. TO SUE TRAVELERS FOR HELP IN WAR ZONE

Washington, July 22.—Suits are about to be brought by the government against American citizens who, though apparently able to do so, refuse to repay money expended for their relief when they were stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

FOUR-BATTLESHIP PROGRAM O. K.'D

Millions for Defense is the Slogan of President's Cabinet.

Washington, July 26.—Arguments over policy and details regarding the national defense have ceased, and action is at hand.

"Millions for defense," is the slogan. The next session of congress will be asked by the President and his advisors to authorize four battleships instead of following the established custom of making but two. There will be many submarines recommended, 20 at least. These will be of two types—the so-called cruising, or fleet-keeping, type and the coast defense. Those now in service are of little use except for coast defense work.

The present plan of the navy calls for several battle cruisers and at least four scout cruisers. The navy is admittedly weak in this respect. Twenty torpedo boat destroyers are in contemplation. Two tenders for these will also be asked for. Probably $5,000,000 will be recommended for air craft alone.

To Increase Personnel.

The personnel of the navy will be augmented also. As many as 10,000 may be added to the personnel, with the necessary complement of officers. And of course there will be authorizations for fuel ships, transports, hospital and supply ships and other necessary auxiliaries of the increased navy.

The secretary of the navy has in mind asking congress to increase the capacity of the government ordnance plants, such as powder plant, torpedo plant and navy gun shops.

Altogether the increase sought in the navy will be about double. Secretary Daniels is no longer standing out, but has joined in the plan.

800,000 Federal Militiamen.

The general staff of the army is working on the plan for a reserve army. This may call for as many as 800,000 volunteers for military training in addition to the present National Guard. Heretofore the board had talked of 500,000.

To make this plan efficient it is believed some scheme to federalize the militia will be advanced, and also that methods of building up reserves for both the regulars and militia will be proposed.

Another feature to receive attention probably will be plans for training officers for the volunteer forces. Enlargement of West Point may be proposed.

The only question remaining is not whether the increases shall be recommended to congress, but shall an extra session be called to consider the problem. The President is averse to an extra session, but strategists believe no time should be lost.

The President has written to the heads of the war and navy departments for reports on their needs. The White House statement follows:

"The President is considering every phase of the matter of national defense, and intends immediately on his return to Washington to confer with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, his purpose being to procure information on which he can formulate a sane, reasonable and practical program of national defense."

Wilson Collects Data.

President Wilson himself already has collected much data on the subject. Secretary Garrison has been at work steadily with members of the army general staff for several weeks planning a general military policy. The navy also has been occupied in secret with emergency preparations.

The delicacy of the international affairs brought these facts to light and officials admitted today that for the next few weeks the question of national defense will be a foremost one. The President hopes to lay foundations for a permanent national policy, particularly for the army. Increases are planned in the regular army posts at Hawaii, the Philippines and the Panama canal zone, with a material increase of the forces at continental United States points.

REVIVAL OF HUGHES BOOM IN WASHINGTON

He May Be Named With T. R. Support.

Washington, July 23.—There has been a revival of the talk of nominating Justice Hughes for the presidency in spite of his recent statement in which he declared himself out of consideration.

The latest phase of the movement is the well authenticated statement from a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt that Hughes is one of the men that he might be willing to accept. Some of the regular Republican leaders are striving to bring about either a convention of uninstructed delegates or one committed to "Favorite Sons," to the end that at the proper time a stampede may be started to Hughes, who if nominated with something like unanimous voice, it is thought, would accept.

This program will not appeal to certain New York Republican politicians. Justice Hughes is not popular with his New York organization, but many politicians in the Republican party believe him to be the most available man in the party for 1916. The fact that Colonel Roosevelt may decide to favor him will appeal strongly to many Republican leaders who believe there can be no effective reorganization and reunion of Republican elements for success in 1916 that does not have the support of Roosevelt.

REMINGTON STRIKE ENDS; MEN GET EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—The strike of machinists and toolmakers in the plants of the Remington Arms-U. M. C. and subcontract plants is ended. The men will get an eight-hour day with a readjustment of wages.

There will be no recognition of the union.

Except for some plants which had not previously shown an inclination to grant an eight-hour day, and in these the men will get the eight-hour day, the strike is a complete victory for the manufacturers.

There will be a readjustment of the wages. It will be equivalent to 10 hours' pay for eight hours' work in most cases. Half holidays and minor details will be settled separately in each plant.

In some plants the men, in gatherings, have tentatively accepted the proposition. A formal acceptance is expected this afternoon.

The Manufacturers' association will announce the settlement this afternoon.

The Remington Co., prepared for three days to put strikebreakers in the places of men who might walk out, sent word this morning to the foreman in charge:

"There is no use of staying here longer. The strike is over."

It is doubtful, it is stated, in the face of the new developments, if President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and the other union heads will come to Bridgeport.

Mrs. Mayre Denies He Will Resign His Post

GEORGE T. MAYRE

Photo by American Press Association.

While visiting friends in San Francisco Mrs. Mayre, wife of George T. Mayre, American ambassador to Russia, denied the story that her husband means to resign his post. The depressing conditions in Petrograd on account of the war and the absence of the usual brilliant social life there were said to be important factors in the attitude of the ambassador and Mrs. Mayre toward their stay in the Russian capital. In her denial Mrs. Mayre said that she came home to rest and will soon return to Petrograd.

UNCLE SAM MAY HAVE BIG BOOTY

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Ships Are Interned in Our Ports.

Should an occasion arise that would make it necessary for the United States government to seize any of the foreign vessels now interned it will become possessed of ocean transportation facilities with an aggregate tonnage of half a million tons.

Recently a list of the interned ships was prepared at the department of commerce and this has just become public. It shows a total of 69 vessels interned in ports of continental United States, all of which were tied up at our docks shortly after the beginning of the European war. They are mostly owned by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Cos., but some fly flags of other nations now at war.

The list does not include the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Frederick and Kronprinz Wilhelm, recently interned at Norfolk, nor the Odenwald at San Juan, Porto Rico, nor one gunboat at Honolulu. Fifty or sixty merchant vessels also are interned in the Philippines and at Honolulu, but no accurate information about them is obtainable at the department.

The list contains the name of the Prinz Eitel Frederick, but it is explained that this is a ship of that name other than the one at Norfolk. The latter belongs to the North German Lloyd Co., while the one in the list is owned by the Hamburg-American Line.

The value of the interned ships has not been obtained, but it will run into many millions.

Following are the ships and the ports at which they are interned:

Name of Steamer—Owner.	Interned at
Vaterland, Hamburg-American	New York
George Washington, N. Ger. Lloyd	New York
Amerika, Hamburg-American	Boston
Kronprinzessin Cecile, N. Ger. Lloyd	Boston
Kaiser Wilhelm II, N. Ger. Lloyd	New York
President Lincoln, Hamburg-American	New York
President Grant, Hamburg-American	New York
Cincinnati, Hamburg-American	Boston
Pennsylvania, Hamburg-American	New York
Grosser Kurfurst, N. Ger. Lloyd	New York
Bulgaria, Hamburg-American	Baltimore
Barbarossa, North German Lloyd	New York
Prinzess Irene, North German Lloyd	New York
Frederich der Grosse, N. Ger. Lloyd	New York
Hamburg, Hamburg-American	New York
Rhein, North German Lloyd	Baltimore
Neckar, North German Lloyd	Baltimore
Konig Wilhelm II, Hamburg-Amer.	New York
Bohemia, Hamburg-American	New York
Martha Washington, Unione-Aus.	New York
Koln, North German Lloyd	Boston
Dora, Unione-Aus.	New York
Rhaetia, Hamburg-American	Philadelphia
Erny, Unione-Aus.	Boston
Prinz Oskar, Hamburg-American	Philadelphia
Wittekind, North German Lloyd	Boston
Ockenfels, Hansa	Boston
Armenia, Hamburg-American	New York
Arcadia, Hamburg-American	Norfolk
Adamsturn, Hansa	New York
Pisa, Hamburg-American	New York
Himalaia, D. Tripovisch S. S. Co.	New York
Merowit, Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.	Galveston
Willehad, North German Lloyd	Boston
Prinz Joachim, Hamburg-American	New York
Serapis, Kosmos	San Francisco
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Hamburg-Amer.	New York
Ida, Unione-Aus.	New York
Prinz Eitel Frederich, Hamburg-Amer.	New York
Franconia, D. Tripovich S. S. Co.	Philadelphia
Allemannia, Hamburg-American	New York
Harburg, Deutsche Australiche	New York
Saxonia, Hamburg-American	Seattle
Clare, Unione-Aus.	New Orleans
Nassovia, Hamburg-American	New York
Teresa, Unione-Aus.	New Orleans
Budapest, Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.	Norfolk
Campania, D. Tripovich S. S. Co.	Galveston
Hohenfelde, Kissle & Gunther	Savannah
Portonia, Reed Horn Alta	New York
Maia, Holmand Molzen	New York
Clara Mennig, Otto Zelch	New York
Anna, Unione-Aus.	New Orleans
Neptun, Joliet	San Francisco
Pommern, North German Lloyd	Honolulu
C. J. D. Ahlers, Hansa	Hilo
Prinz Waldemar, N. German Lloyd	Honolulu
Setos, Cosmos	Honolulu
Holsatia, Hamburg-American	Honolulu
Locksun, North German Lloyd	Honolulu
Long Moon, Hamburg-American	Honolulu
Staatssekretar	
Kraetke, Hamburg-American	Honolulu
Governeur Jaeschke, Hamburg-Ame.	Honolulu
Lucia, Unione-Aus.	Pensacola
Rud. Blumberg, Leonhardt & Bing	Pensacola
Vogesen, H. Vogemann	Pensacola
Frieda Leonhardt, Leonhart & Bing	Jacksonville
Borneo, Sec. Anon Ungheresedi Armento	
Maritt Orient	Tampa, Fla.

FIND PLOT TO KIDNAP MORMON CHURCH HEAD

Officers Take Precautions to Guard Joseph Smith.

Denver, July 23.—Knowledge of a plot to abduct Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon church in Salt Lake City, and to take him to the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming and there demand a ransom of $100,000, has come to the federal authorities of the department of justice here. Under orders from Washington yesterday the officials decided upon precautions for the safety of the Mormon church head and laid new plans to scour the entire west for the capture of the bandits in their plot.

J. W. Melrose, assistant to Roy O. Sampson, in charge of the district federal department of justice, will have charge of the hunt.

Continued from First Page.

by any of his tribe. He seemed to grasp the purpose of the paddles, and when Tarzan saw that this was so he took much pains to explain in the meager language of the anthropoid how they might be used to the best advantage.

From Mugambi Tarzan learned that the mainland lay but a short distance from the island. It seemed that the Wagambi warriors had ventured too far out in their frail craft, and when caught by a heavy tide and a high wind from offshore they had been driven out of sight of land. After paddling for a whole night, thinking that they were headed for home, they had seen this land at sunrise, and still taking it for the mainland, had hailed it with joy, nor had Mugambi been aware that it was an island until Tarzan had told him that this was the fact.

The Wagambi chief was quite dubious as to the sail, for he had never seen such a contrivance used. His country lay far up the broad Ugambi river, and this was the first occasion that any of his people had found their way to the ocean.

Tarzan, however, was confident that was a good west wind he could navigate the little craft to the mainland. At any rate, he decided, it would be preferable to perish on the way than to remain indefinitely upon this evidently unchartered island to which no ships might ever be expected to come.

And so it was that when the first fair wind rose he embarked upon his cruise, and with him he took as strange and fearsome a crew as ever sailed under a savage master.

Mugambi and Akut went with him, and Sheeta, the panther, and a dozen great males of the tribe of Akut.

CHAPTER VI.
A Hideous Crew.

The war canoe with its savage load moved slowly toward the break in the reef through which it must pass to gain the open sea. Tarzan, Mugambi, and Akut wielded the paddles, for the shore kept the west wind from the little sail.

Sheeta crouched in the bow at the ape man's feet, for it had seemed best to Tarzan always to keep the wicked beast as far from the other members of the party as possible, since it would require little or no provocation to send him at the throat of any than the white man, whom he evidently now looked upon as his master.

In the stern was Mugambi, and just in front of him squatted Akut, while between Akut and Tarzan the twelve hairy apes sat upon their haunches, blinking dubiously this way and that, and now and then turning their eyes longingly back toward shore.

All went well until the canoe had passed beyond the reef. Here the breeze struck the sail, sending the rude craft lunging among the waves that ran higher and higher as they drew away from the shore.

With the tossing of the boat the apes became panic stricken. They first moved uneasily about, and then commenced grumbling and whining. With difficulty Akut kept them in hand for a time; but when a particularly large wave struck the dugout simultaneously with a little squall of wind their terror broke all bounds, and leaping to their feet they all but overturned the boat before Akut and Tarzan together could quiet them. At last calm was restored, and eventually the apes became accustomed to the strange antics of their craft, after which no more trouble was experienced with them.

The trip was uneventful, the wind held, and after ten hours steady sailing the black shadows of the coast loomed close before the straining eyes of the ape man in the bow. It was far too dark to distinguish whether they had approached close to the mouth of the Ugambi or not, so Tarzan ran in through the surf at the closest point to await the dawn.

The dugout turned broadside the instant that its nose touched the sand, and immediately it rolled over with all its crew scrambling madly for the shore. The next breaker rolled them over and over, but eventually they all succeeded in crawling to safety, and in a moment more their ungainly craft had been washed up beside them.

The balance of the night the apes sat huddled close to one another for warmth; while Mugambi built a fire close to them over which they crouched for warmth. Tarzan and Sheeta, however, were of a different mind, for neither of them feared the jungle night, and the insistent craving of their hunger sent them off into the Stygian blackness of the forest in search of prey.

Side by side they walked where there was room for two abreast. At other times in single file, first one and then the other in advance. It was Tarzan who first caught the scent of meat—a bull buffalo—and presently the two came stealthily upon the sleeping beast in the midst of a dense jungle of weeds close to a river.

Closer and closer they crept toward the unsuspecting beast, Sheeta upon his right side and Tarzan upon his left nearest the great heart. They had hunted together now for some time, so that they worked in unison, with only low, purring sounds as signals.

For a moment they lay quite silent near their prey, and then at a sign from the ape-man Sheeta sprang upon the great back, burying his strong teeth in the bull's neck. Instantly the brute sprang to his feet with a bellow of pain and rage, and at the same instant Tarzan rushed upon his left side with the stone knife, striking repeatedly behind the shoulder.

One of the ape-man's hands clutched the thick mane, and as the bull raced madly through the reeds the thing striking at his life was dragged beside him. Sheeta but clung tenaciously to his hold upon the neck and back, biting deep in an effort to reach the spine.

For several hundred yards the bellowing bull carried his two savage antagonists, until at last the blade found his heart, when, with a final bellow that was half a scream, he plunged headlong to the earth. Then Tarzan and Sheeta feasted to repletion.

After the meal the two curled up together in a thicket, the man's black head pillowed upon the tawny side of the panther. Shortly after dawn they awoke and ate again, and then returned to the beach that Tarzan might lead the balance of the pack to the kill.

When the meal was done the brutes were for curling up to sleep, so Tarzan and Mugambi set off in search of the Ugambi river. They had proceeded scarce a hundred yards when they came suddenly upon a broad stream, which the negro instantly recognized as that down which he and his warriors had paddled to the sea upon their ill-starred expedition.

The two now followed the stream down to the ocean, finding that it emptied into a bay not over a mile from the point upon the beach at which the canoe had been thrown the night before.

Tarzan was much elated by the discovery, as he knew that in the vicinity of a large water course he should find natives, and from some of these he had little doubt but that he should obtain news of Rokoff and the child, for he felt reasonably certain that the Russian would rid himself of the baby as quickly as possible after having disposed of Tarzan.

He and Mugambi now righted and launched the dugout, though it was a most difficult feat in the face of the surf, which lolled continuously in upon the beach; but at last they were successful, and soon after were paddling up the coast toward the mouth of the Ugambi. Here they experienced considerable difficulty in making an entrance against the combined current and ebb tide, but by taking advantage of eddies close in to shore they came about dusk to a point nearly opposite the spot where they had left the pack asleep.

Making the craft fast to an overhanging bough the two made their way into the jungle, presently coming upon some of the apes feeding upon fruit a little beyond the reeds where the buffalo had fallen. Sheeta was not anywhere to be seen, nor did he return that night, so that Tarzan came to believe that he had wandered away in search of his own kind.

Early the next morning the ape-man led his band down to the river, and as he walked he gave vent to a series of shrill cries. Presently from a great distance and faintly there came an answering scream, and a half-hour later the lithe form of Sheeta bounded into view where the others of the pack were clambering gingerly into the canoe.

The great beast, with arched back and purring like a contented tabby, rubbed his sides against the ape-man, and then, at a word from the latter, sprang to his place in the bow of the dugout.

When all were in place it was discovered that two of the apes of Akut were missing, and though both the king ape and Tarzan called to them for the better part of an hour, there was no response, and finally the boat put off without them. As it happened that the two missing ones were the very same who had evinced the least desire to accompany the expedition from the island, and had suffered the most from fright during the voyage, Tarzan was quite sure that they had absented themselves purposely rather than again enter the canoe.

As the party were putting in for the shore shortly afternoon to search for food, a slender, naked savage watched them for a moment from behind the dense screen of verdure which lined the river's bank, then he melted away upstream before any of those in the canoe discovered him.

Like a deer he bounded along the narrow trail, until, filled with the excitement of his news, he burst into a native village several miles above the point of which Tarzan and his pack had stopped to hunt.

"Another white man is coming!" he cried to the chief, who squatted before the entrance to his circular hut. "Another white man, and with him are many warriors. They come in a great war canoe to kill and rob, as did the black-bearded one who has just left us."

Kaviri leaped to his feet. He had but recently had a taste of the white man's medicine, and his savage heart was filled with bitterness and hate. In another moment the rumble of the war-drums rose from the village, calling in the hunters from the forest and the tillers from the fields.

Seven war canoes were launched and manned by paint-daubed, befeathered warriors. Long spears bristled from the rude battleships as they slid noiselessly over the bosom of the water, propelled by giant muscles rolling beneath glistening ebony hides.

There was no beating of tom-toms now, nor blare of native horn, for Kaviri was a crafty warrior, and it was in his mind to take no chances, if they could be avoided. He would swoop noiselessly down with his seven canoes upon the single one of the white man, and before the guns of the latter could inflict much damage upon his people he would have overwhelmed the enemy by force of numbers.

Kaviri's own canoe went in advance of the others a short distance, and as it rounded a sharp bend in the river where the swift current bore it rapidly on its way it came suddenly upon the thing that Kaviri sought.

So close were the two canoes to one another that the black had only an opportunity to note the white face in the bow of the oncoming craft before the two touched and his own men were upon their feet, yelling like mad devils and thrusting their long spears at the occupants of the other canoe.

But a moment later, when Kaviri was able to realize the nature of the crew that manned the white man's dugout, he would have given all the beads and iron wire that he possessd to have been safely within his distant village. Scarcely had the two craft come together than the frightful apes of Akut rose, growling and barking, from the bottom of the canoe, and, with long, hairy arms far outstretched, grasped the menacing spears from the hands of Kaviri's warriors.

The blacks were overcome with terror, but there was nothing to do other than to fight. Now came the other war canoes rapidly down upon the two craft. Their occupants were eager to join the battle, for they thought that their foes were white men and their native porters.

They swarmed about Tarzan's craft; but when they saw the nature of the enemy all but one turned and paddled swiftly up-river. That one came too close to the ape-man's craft before its occupants realized that their fellows were pitted against demons instead of men. As it touched Tarzan spoke a few low words to Sheeta and Akut, so that before the attacking warriors could draw away there sprang upon them with a blood-freezing scream, a huge panther, and into the other end of their canoe clambered a great ape.

At one end the panther wrought fearful havoc with his mighty talons and long, sharp fangs, while Akut at the other buried his yellow canines in the necks of those that came within his reach, hurling the terror-stricken blacks overboard.

Kaviri was so busily engaged with the demons that had entered his own craft that he could offer no assistance to his warriors in the other. A giant of a white devil had wrested his spear from him as though he, the mighty Kaviri, had been but a new-born babe. Hairy monsters were overcoming his fighting men, and a black chieftain like himself was fighting shoulder to shoulder with the hideous pack that opposed him.

Kaviri battled bravely against his antagonist, for he felt certain that death had already claimed him, and so the least that he could do would be to sell his life as dearly as possible; but it was soon evident that his best was quite futile when pitted against the superhuman brawn and agility of the creature that at last found his throat and bent him back into the bottom of the canoe.

Presently Kaviri's head began to whirl—objects became confused and dim before his eyes—there was a great pain in his chest as he struggled for the breath of life that the thing upon him was shutting off forever. Then he lost consciousness.

When he opened his eyes once more he found, much to his surprise, that he was not dead. He lay, securely bound, in the bottom of his own canoe. A great panther sat upon its haunches, looking down upon him.

Kaviri shuddered and closed his eyes again, waiting for the ferocious creature to spring upon him and put him out of his misery of terror.

After a moment, no rending fangs having buried themselves in his trembling body, he again ventured to open his eyes. Beyond the panther kneeled the white giant who had overcome him.

The man was wielding a paddle, while directly behind him Kaviri saw some of his own warrors similarly engaged. Back of them again squatted several of the hairy apes.

Tarzan, seeing that the chief had regained consciousness, addressed him.

(To Be Continued.)

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Leave it to Edison to invent peace.

The loafer wants but little here below.

This column is in favor of the corn crop.

The long and short of neutrality: "I don't care."

Sometimes self-made men are made over by matrimony.

The mother of invention has a lot of mankillers to answer for.

To a woman who doesn't like them, children are just young'uns.

In German, "strict accountability" must look like something else.

Being a disagreeable cynic is easy, provided one is smart enough.

The more imagination the fond mother has the earlier the baby tries to talk.

Money used to make the mare go. Can the mortgage do the same for the auto?

When you fail to do some fool thing, "try, try again" is not the motto to follow.

War may start at the drop of the hat; and not stop until the fall of a nation.

Uncle Sam doesn't want war, but if he does get into one he will stay until the finish.

Human nature is interesting, but always there is a crowd around the monkey cage.

Who knows but that most of the alienists are crazy? They have never been tried.

Harry Thaw is going after a divorce. He wants all the freedom that is coming to him.

Nobody ever mentions the "average woman." Probably because they are all above the average.

If the government should dictate to women, as Fashion does, there would be another big war.

Some men vote as father did, and others vote as they think father would if he were still alive.

France has no strike to worry her. The French people have exalted the big cause through self-sacrifice.

A fly never seems to be doing anything in particular, but it manages to keep busy nearly all the time.

To prove that truth is not stranger than fiction a magazine printed this: "I screamed in silent rage."

"Can a man marry on three dollars a day?" The question is out of order. Men do not marry by the day.

Chief No Shirt has appealed to the government for help. Then there is something in a name after all.

"What would the world do without women?" asked a heat-crazed writer. Probably sit around in its bare skin.

Among the patriotic women count Mrs. Edison, who gave her husband permission to help the government.

Henry Ford, teaching people how to eat, doubtless will make money at it. He seems to have the Midas touch.

Probably every man feels more or less out of place at a picnic. Picnics are the special joy of fat women and children.

Here is a question for the Washington department of agriculture. Which itches first, a mosquito bite or a chigger bite?

Mr. Lansing doesn't seem to be the kind of secretary of state who would want to make a stump speech to Germany.

The American girl selected by the artists as the Goddess Electra looks pretty enough, but can she make good biscuits?

A laughing baby is a joy to the whole neighborhood. But when the little dear cries the burden of responsibility falls upon mother.

"All the men who ever lived were produced by women," writes a suffragist. Quite as obvious as that every suffragist had a father.

This is no time to find fault over trivial matters. But sometimes we wish Josephus Daniels wouldn't grin when he has his picture taken.

If men had to go fishing, as they have to pay taxes, they would rise in their might and vociferate against the world and the party in power.

There would be nothing inconsistent in the United States government's recognition of Carranza. Didn't it keep the guns away from the other fellows, in order that he might have a better chance of winning?

"WITHOUT COMPROMISE AND AT ANY COST"

The third note to Germany on the Lusitania disaster frankly pronounces the German note of July 8 "very unsatisfactory." In that communication the real issues between the two countries were evaded. Proposals were made which were wholly irrelevant to the controversy. Simple respect for itself demanded that this government should, on its part, bluntly express its disappointment with that form of diplomacy.

Emphasis is laid on the somewhat nebulous admission in the German reply that the sinking of unresisting merchant vessels is a violation of the laws of nations. Our government agrees that resistance of flight, after due warning, removes a vessel from its exemption. This constitutes notice to Germany that no demands for reparation or even explanation will be made for the death of Americans killed on the steamer Armenian, which, after being called on to stop, fled and was fired upon. The President goes on, however, to declare he is grieved to find that the Imperial German government "regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles * * * by what it believes the policy and practice of Great Britain to be." He is quite right. The discussion concerns the rights of Americans to travel the seas unharmed by the illegal German submarine warfare. Whatever resentment Germany may nourish against the British "starvation blockade," it cannot be taken into consideration in a quarrel that concerns the right of our citizens to live. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued."

Much has been said about the extraordinary conditions of this warfare. Both Germany and Britain, each for her own purpose, thinks that this constitutes excuse for altering long established rules of nations. The government of the United States says that it is not unmindful of radical alterations and "is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea." But where practices introduced to meet the new conditions trample upon American rights it stands solidly opposed to anything which puts expediency above principle.

Apparently assuming that the Orduna incident was a violation of revised instructions of German commanders, the United States recites the care which the submarines have recently taken to obey the old rules. The continued success in destroying enemy shipping without endangering non-combatant lives plainly shows that sinking vessels without the formality of stopping them and permitting passengers and seamen to take to the boats was entirely unnecessary. For this reason, the President feels the more justified in demanding that Germany acknowledge the wrong she has done us and guarantee that there shall be no repetition of the Lusitania crime.

As for accepting the suggestion that certain ships shall be designated as free to ply the seas unmolested, that is manifestly impossible. To agree to this would not only curtail the freedom of all other ships, but would also tend to abrogate a special treaty with Prussia the terms of which Germany, in the Frye incident, acknowledged as binding.

The heart of the third note lies in the sentence: "The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom (of the seas), from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

Germany cannot help but bear it as a solemn warning. Loyal citizens of the United States will not fail to read it except as an echo of their own feelings in the matter.

NEEDED:—A NEW DIPLOMACY

The great war will have been fought in vain unless Europe acquires a new brand of diplomacy.

The article which has been in use for a couple of hundred years has proved incompetent. It has broken down under the weight of its own double-dealing and intriguing. Instead of breeding friendliness between nations and races, it has promoted suspicion. Where it should have made the interchange of views and the carrying on of negotiations as simple and frank as the arrangement of contracts between business men, it has worked for trivial advantages, dealt in subterfuges, hidden its real purposes. Under its fair words was poison.

Gladstone once said of a diplomatist, at the moment prominent in the public eye, that he was doomed to mediocrity. "He cannot hope for great things," remarked Gladstone, "because he cannot lie without showing it."

Through the years that Europe has been building up an elaborate system of diplomacy, that trade has developed lying to so great an art that every word and every note has had to be subjected to the acid test, every treaty has had to be examined for "jokers," every mark of generosity and fair dealing presumed to be counterfeit.

The result is this cataclysm of war.

Self-protection will compel a revision of the methods and principles of diplomacy. Ambassadors will have to acquire the gift of honesty, the ability to lay their cards face upward on the table.

If that prove impossible, then permanent peace in Europe will be impossible.

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in August.

Naturally, all those members of the Blade's great national family whose subscriptions expire in August will make haste to renew. The Blade is too valuable a weekly visitor to be neglected—each issue is of vital importance to every member of the family. Look over our special renewal offers which should reach you about August first. These inducements will make it worth your while to get subscriptions from a number of your friends and neighbors as well as renew your own. You will have no trouble showing them the Blade's value.

The great popularity of the Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

Over 94 per cent of our subscribers whose time expired during July renewed for the coming year, a greater number than ever, sending us clubs of 10 and 20 names.

We feel absolutely certain that the same will be true regarding August renewals and of the great many subscribers who sent us clubs of four last year, we particularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it will be to make your club 10 or 20 names at the special price we make.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the 80th successful year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career. You want the Weekly Blade—and your friends want it just as much as you do. Give them an opportunity to read it—by telling them all about it, and by showing them your next copy.

WHEN EVERY ENGLISHMAN MUST FIGHT

Individual Englishmen, with tongue or pen, have registered their undying hatred of enforced military service. English newspapers have denounced it as "un-English"—the extreme condemnation. From time to time, the prime minister has assured the country that the government has no intention of adopting conscription; it will continue to rely upon the patriotism of the nation's manhood.

Nevertheless, people in England all know that conscription is under contemplation. They all know that, for all their opposition to it, for all the spoken and written curses, the pointing with pride to the armies of volunteers and the viewing with alarm the adoption of a German practice, the day is fast approaching when every man in the United Kingdom, of sound body and military age, will be compelled to serve his country, whether he does so willingly or not.

Several things are making this reversal of English custom and tradition inevitable. One is the deadlock in northern France, which can be broken only by weight of numbers. Another reason is the German success in Poland, a third the menace of a separate peace by Russia. Whatever the other nations do, England will have to keep struggling on and on. For she is the target for German hate, in a way, the special goal of German national ambition. There is no choice for her save to fight. And to fight and win may mean that every man must serve.

A CASE OF INCONVENIENCE

Not all the stupidity in the matter of military training is confined to those members of congress who habitually vote against the appropriations for army and navy. There are others as sorely afflicted—the adjutant general of the national guard of Pennsylvania for example.

The Aero Club of America offered to send flying machines and birdmen to the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania militia. Demonstrations would be made in flying, scouting, carrying messages, running the machines and making emergency repairs upon them—things that military men are just now supposed to be hungry to learn. The adjutant general rejected the offer. "It would not be convenient to have an aeroplane in camp."

Dissatisfaction over the lack of equipment is a chronic state of mind of most national guardsmen. It is a surprising and sorrowful thing to discover that one of them, given the chance to employ equipment considered absolutely necessary in war, refuses it.

It is plain that Pennsylvania needs a new adjutant general. It might be wise for other states to take stock for the purpose of seeing if they are as poorly served.

CIVILIZATION AND BLINDNESS

The more progressive a nation, the fewer blind inhabitants it has. This seems to be proved by statistics recently compiled by the department of commerce.

Blindness is less an affliction in Germany than in Russia. Belgium has fewer blind than Spain, and Netherlands fewer than Italy. The United States and the British colonies are better off in this regard than England, Scotland and Ireland. Further proof of the idea is provided by the fact that in this country there are more blind among Indians and negroes than among whites.

Most cases of blindness have their origin in infancy. The medical profession has provided a simple and efficacious method for dealing with this curse at the very birth of infants. In progressives countries, this method has been adopted. In some it has been made mandatory upon those who officiate at births.

Knowing the position of a nation in civilization, you can come near to estimating what percentage of blind people it has.

"When money talks what does it say to the miser?" asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It says: "Don't squeeze me so hard, old Tightwad!"

PRICE OF COMPLACENCY

The lessons of the war with Japan in 1894 were lost on China. Nothing was learned from the evils which fell on the country after the Boxer campaign of 1900. "As soon as the trouble was over," says the president of the Chinese republic, "we indulged again in all sorts of pleasures, forgetting all the former humiliations."

When Japan seized the occasion of the European war as an opportunity for aggressions against her rich, but weak, neighbor, no other course was open to the Chinese president except to yield. The people were not united. The army was inadequate. Arms and ammunition were wanting. There was no navy worth the mentioning. "Our own weakness has invited the insult," confesses China's chief magistrate.

His frankness is matched by that of the "national censors," who, appealing for certain reforms, thus address their countrymen: "For months the government carried on negotiations with great care, and finally we accepted the demands. As the cause can be traced to the accumulated weakness of the late regime, we do not intend to blame our diplomats for their failure. The demands are so cruel and far-reaching that hereafter our country will be faced with extreme difficulties and dangers all around her."

When the war across the Atlantic is finished, the victors, whoever they are to be, will have the finest army of veterans ever trained. They will have an indomitable navy, with a full complement of submarines, air scouts and transports. The temptation to make use of this power will be well-nigh irresistible. America, oozing with fat and virtually without defense, will invite aggression just as China has been an invitation to the cupidity of Japan.

This country has two choices. One is so to prepare itself that fighting it will seem too difficult a task for the victors in Europe to attempt. The other is to ignore the obvious lessons of the war, to continue blind and complacent—and to suffer China's fate.

WAR BY THE YARD

When we can forget the dead and the wounded, the hardships of the trenches and the fearful expenditure of treasure, there seems to be a humorous aspect to the warfare waged in northern France and southwestern Belgium. The armies can count their advances only according to the yard. Only by the yard need they confess their loss of ground. It looks like a deadlock. At the rate they are going, the allies will need a century—so it seems to laymen—to enter Germany, the Germans quite as long to get to Paris.

But the military people have another way of looking at the situation. Warfare by the yard does not have to be maintained throughout the campaign unless actually a complete deadlock has been reached. If the allies take enough yards in West Flanders, they will so bend the German line that the enemy will be compelled to undertake a general retreat and fall back nearly a hundred miles, to the natural defenses of the Meuse, with a corresponding retreat in France. A second general retreat would go clear to the Rhine. If the Germans can acquire a sufficient number of yards in West Flanders, they, for their part, will have forced a general English retreat, and Calais will fall. The French will have to form a new line, and that will put Paris almost within reach of the big guns.

This is why the belligerents find it worth while to struggle for a few rods of ground, why the loss of a few yards is taken very seriously.

MORE INDIANS THAN EVER

The mere recitation of the names of the Indian tribes which once dwelled in this section of the country gives an impression of a large aboriginal population. But if all of the tribes could have been brought together, their combined population would have been small. It would not have exceeded the census boasted by a score or two of cities in Ohio.

The department of commerce is about to issue a formal report upon the Indian population of the United States. This will show that, contrary to the general opinion, the Indians have been increasing. They have not been killed off by the white man's vices and weapons, nor suffered diminution because they have been compelled to work, nor pined away in sorrow for the loss of their hunting grounds. The romantic view is in error.

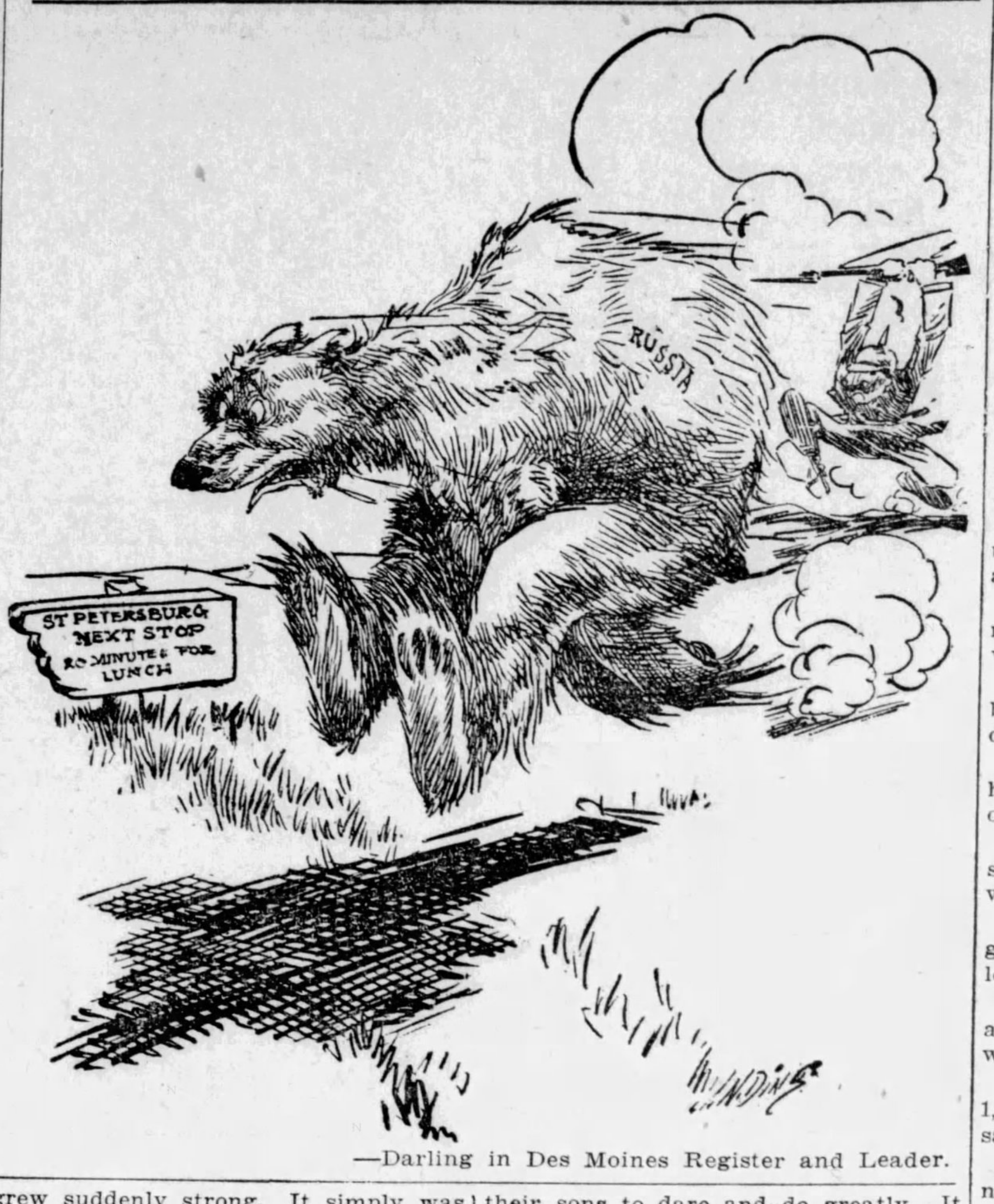
This is only the third census that the government has taken of the Indians, the first being in 1890. We cannot say positively that there are more Indians now than when white men undertook the conquest of the red man's domains. But when we remember that the original tribes were small, the villages far apart, the wilderness almost limitless, and that with the white man came medicine and surgery, new sources of livelihood, and the end of tribal wars, we are justified in suspecting that throughout all these years of seeming struggle against relentless fate, the Indian has flourished and multiplied.

CASTRO AGAIN

In the sand storm of war, sight has been lost of our most distinguished mischief-maker, Cipriano Castro, late President of Venezuela. But the rains have been heavy and the dust is settling. Through the clearing air, Castro is to be beheld taking ship at St. Thomas to return to Trinidad, the Danes reckoning that the times are too electrical, life too short, to endure a visitation so strenuous.

But the important thing is that Cipriano is again in the light. You cannot keep a good man down.

DECOYING HIM AWAY FROM THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT



RUSSIA
ST PETERSBURG NEXT STOP 20 MINUTES FOR LUNCH
DARLING

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE QUEST OF THE BEST

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 1, "The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon."—I. Kings, 10:1-10, 13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the stimulating Kipling poems is called The Files, and it narrates how you may find all the new things of today in the newspaper files of long ago. Just now the world is agog over the "new woman," and, opportunely the Sunday school lesson introduces that forceful feminist, the Queen of Sheba, in quest of the best.

Nearly 3,000 years have passed since this remarkable woman traveled 1,500 miles from her home in Arabia, by slow camel pace, across the desert sands, to take counsel with wise King Solomon. Throughout all these ages she has been a pictorial figure in proverb and story, and her single phrase, "The half has never been told," is one of the commonest coins current in universal speech. Legend, among Moslems and Christians alike, has been busy with this wonderful woman's name; but these fanciful stories interest us less than her message to our own times upon the woman question, which is this:

Problems are not primarily problems of sex, but of personality. The strong character makes its way, regardless of limitations of sex or condition. The Queen of Sheba ranks second only to Solomon in the annals of their time. Even back in the dark days of woman's subjection, there shine brilliant names, like Deborah and Abigail and Jezebel and Zenobia and Cleopatra. These women were personalities, although not all were good women.

It would be a mistake to let the girls of today gain the impression that any material change is to be effected in woman's sphere or fortune apart from the development of individual character. There is now, and there will continue to be, as the greatest desideratum in the so-called "woman movement" the need for pre-eminent personalities, women who can be leaders in the world.

Some American Queens.

It is pertinent to recall that North America has been singularly productive of women of force and enterprise, who yet held steadfastly aloft the torch of idealism. These heroines of faith have some qualities greater than their long-ago sister of Sheba. One of them, Victoria Murdock, of Wichita, was pictured, shortly after her death, by her son, Ex-Congressman Victor Murdock, in a tribute of singular appeal. I quote from the Literary Digest those passages which deal particularly with the spiritual qualities of this woman of affairs:

"Beautiful as her whole life was, beautiful as she was, she was most beautiful in her faith. It needed no sustaining argument. It offered nothing in rebuttal. It never weakened nor grew suddenly strong. It simply was as strong, as enduring, as unanswerable, and immovable as a granite mountain. She made a courteous show of gentle patience with the occasional or habitual doubters, but inwardly I magine that she held the doubting intellect to be meagre or sappily immature.

"Her life was full of change and incident, of activity always. She knew joy in its full measure—and sorrow; she had lost five children; she had known hardship and ease, ambition, realization, disappointment, but her faith remained a single, stable, fixed point. Nor was it a silent faith to be cuddled out of harm's way. It was a faith as sure and final as Paul's. It put the Keystone of the Resurrection in the arch, because it knew the arch would fall without it. This is the faith not only of the gentle soul who does not know why it should be so, but it is the work of the strong soul who knows."

A Queen's Woman-way.

In some degree, there exists in every woman's breast that quality which led the Queen of Sheba to Jerusalem—the insatiable longing for the best. Sometimes with lesser women, this noble yearning for highest good, takes the form of mere social emulation. Commonly, it incites mothers to send forth their sons to dare and do greatly. It is also revealed in the religious instinct, which makes woman the chief supporter of the church and temple and shrine in all lands. Every woman is naturally a priestess at the altar of idealism. God pity the race, if woman hood ever loses this impulse.

This dominent motive expressed itself in several ways in the case of the Queen of Sheba. She had curiosity, the desire to know. Also she had a sense of responsibility for her office; she wanted to learn the best ways of ruling her people. Ambitious for a great court and a great reign, she sought to examine into Solomon's administration. Also, feminine fashion, she desired to talk over her problems with a wise counsellor; the normal woman wants to discuss her problems small or great, with some other persons, and, preferably, with a man.

The Cablegrams From Sheba.

Within a week of the writing of these lines, meagre cablegrams have come from the east, reporting the landward attack upon Aden by the Arabs of the Yemen. I wonder how many persons connected the news with the Queen of Sheba? Yet the Yemen, that most turbulent and fanatical section of Arabia, is the ancient Sheba; and Aden, the British stronghold at the entrance to the Red Sea, was once her seaport. This latest news told of the discomfiture of the camel corps; for still, as in the queen's day, the camel is the express train of Arabia—and his average speed is three miles an hour. To this day the spices leave Yemen as the queen traveled to Jerusalem, by the camel caravan, the water for passengers being slung across the animals' backs in gurgling goatskins.

We are so accustomed to thinking of the Jewish nation in terms of the present Palestine that we forgot that Solomon's kingdom extended clear to the Red Sea, and that where now stands the miserable little town of Akaba, at the head of the gulf of the same name, was once the seaport of Solomon. As British warships have lately shown, a vessel can approach within 200 feet of the shore, so wonderful is this ancient port. Solomon did business by way of the Red Sea with the east coast of Africa, with Arabian ports including those of Sheba, and with the Persian Gulf of India. So it is not strange that the stories of his greatness should have reached his neighboring ruler.

The Gift Bearing Orient.

Of course the Queen of Sheba bore rich gifts to Solomon; there never was an oriental embassage that did not. It is the custom to this very day. And Solomon lavished even greater largesse upon her; not only gift for gift, but also "of his royal bounty." This after he had made show of his best unto his guest, until there was no more spirit in her—or, as we say colloquially, he "took her breath away." Then cried the queen, "Behold, the half was not told me.

That phrase is oftenest used concerning the point which is the chief application of this lesson. The half has not been told concerning the glories of the kingdom of heaven, and the delights of the Christian life. Nobody ever accepts Christ's invitation to "come and see," without crying, with the Queen of Sheba, "Behold, the half was never told me." As the New Testament says, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

NEWSPAPERS APPROVE WILSON'S LATEST NOTE

American Editorials Say Germany No Longer Can Evade Issue.

American editorial opinion on President Wilson's latest note to Germany praise the clear-cut manner in which the issues are presented. Many view it as virtually an ultimatum.

NEW YORK TIMES—With courage and firmness President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have responded to the hopes and the deep convictions of the Amerisan people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parleying in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsible counter proposals. The nation has now spoken in words and in a tone which leave room for no further declarations on our part. The keeping of our relations of amity and peace with Germany is committed into the hands of Germany. It is for her to choose which path she will follow.

NEW YORK WORLD—The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does. President Wilson's third note to the German Government in respect to the issues of law and humanity raised by the Lusitania massacre is the final word of the United States. The note is not an ultimatum in form, but it is an ultimatum in substance. The Imperial Government is courteously but emphatically informed that the United States intends to maintain its rights as a neutral on the high seas without compromise and at any cost. The issue now rests with Germany. Even the military-mad autocracy of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the meaning of these serious and measured words.

CHICAGO HERALD—President Wilson's third note to the German government on the results of its methods of submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resist from a neighbor whose friendship he valued. It is admirable alike for its courtesy and its candor. It disguises not the offense and it reviles not the offender.

BOSTON ADVERTISER — "The time has come to stop these attacks of submarines on American property and lives without warning. We want to end it. We shall end it. And the President in the closing sentence of the note declares, in courteous, diplomatic language, but unmistakably, that a repetition of these acts will amount to a declaration of war."

BOSTON POST—"The note is so clear, so straightforward, so lacking in the customary frills of diplomatic language that there seems no longer any possibility of an evasive or argumentative reply. Thus the question rests. In the most solemn sense it is now 'up to' Germany."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The supreme merit of the latest note addressed by America to the German Government is that it faces the facts as they are. It tells the truth that has always been unmistakable, and it tells it in words that can neither provoke just resentment nor permit honest misapprension. American citizens will hope that the bandage will now fall from German eyes. They will hope that German rulers will at least perceive that no nation can consent to the murder of its citizens, the invasion of its rights, the destruction of its liberties merely because of real or fancied advantage to Germany by such injuries.

NEW YORK PRESS—President Wilson's note plainly rejects Berlin's specious explanations of words, refuses to be satisfied with anything but assurances in deeds and gives warning that the submarines must keep hands off American lives and American rights. We see no war sparks from the steel of the President's pen; it rings no warlike note.

NEW YORK SUN—The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suppliant for favor and seeks no privilege. The rights of neutrals and neutral nations, founded in custom and buttressed in law, enlist our defense. To invade them must be an act unfriendly, not alone to the immediate sufferers, but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation of the message detailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the German course.

CHICAGO TRIBNE—The reply of the government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contentions of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form it is an ultimatum in fact. There can now be no doubt of the duty of the press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by the government, without cavil or reservation, and to give the government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences Fate may have for the nation.

Puts Issue Fairly Up to the Kaiser, Declare English Editors.

London, July 24.—The latest American note to Germany relative to submarine warfare has proved very acceptable to the English press. The newspapers in commenting on the document declare that it puts the issue fairly and squarely up to Germany.

"The American note is couched in unmistakable language which will be little relished in Berlin," says the Star. "Germany's frantic efforts to justify her practical methods to the people of the United States have finally failed. The suggestion, coming from such a source that, if she cannot do better, she ought to stop submarine operations, will prove a bitter pill."

Commenting on the claims to the effect that recent developments have indicated it is practicable to conduct submarine operations in substantial accord with accepted practices of warfare, the Westminster Gazette says:

"Clearly President Wilson and his colleagues have information on this subject not accessible to the belligerent powers," which are only aware of the contention in the second German note to America that as the submarine cannot conform to the accepted principles, "therefore the principles must go so that the spbmarine may kill in safety."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Wilson's much criticised self-restraint has enabled him to intervene at last in a fashion which invokes the national honor and the national conscience of America, both at their highest intensity. * * * Today's note is an explicit rejection of the familiar doctrine of 'necessity' which had unlain German excuses and expostulations."

GUNCOTTON IS IN DEMAND

Much of This Deadly Explosive Is Used in Torpedoes.

Guncotton is used in enormous quantities for charging torpedoes and mines. Its base is raw cotton or even cotton waste such as is used in cleaning machinery. This is soaked for several hours in baths of nitric and sulphuric acid, and it is then passed between massive steel rollers. These expel every trace of acid which has not been absorbed by the cotton. Through continual soakings in water the acid-charged cotton is reduced to a mass resembling paper pulp, and it is then ready to be molded into various shapes and sizes. Discs, cyinders, squares, and tubes of guncotton are produced according to the shape of the implement in which it is to be used.

Intense shock or heat explodes guncotton, and its power can be guaged from the fact that it is the force which blows great holes in ships through the agency of mines and torpedoes. The advantages of guncotton for military purposes are that it can stay for any length of time in water without injury; its explosions are unattended by smoke; and it ignites at a temperature half that required to explode gunpowder.

A peculiar characteristic of guncotton is that a brick of it, when wet, may be placed on a bed of hot coals, and as the moisture dries out, the cotton will flake and burn quietly. If dry originally, however, the guncotton will explode with terrible force at about 320 degrees of heat.

VARIETIES

Germany leads in the matter of p lications and books.

Mt. Sangay, in South America, been in constant eruption since 17

Chilean copper mines are calling American capital for development p poses.

Egyptians in the third century u to burn butter in their lamps inst of oil.

The biting apparatus of a flea is one-twelfth the diameter of the fi needle.

A concrete viaduct has been buil Kansas City spanning 32 railr tracks.

Oklahoma leads the other states its Indian population, 117,607. Ariz is next.

Ashes of water hyacinth have b found excellent fertilizer in Fre Indo-China.

Energy emitted by radium has b utilized by a German scientist to dr a tiny clock.

According to a Paris physician, p mature baldness is due to some trou with the teeth.

Something like 40,000,000 barrels beer are brewed in the United Ki dom every year.

Portraits of Admiral Jellicoe ha had a larger sale than those of a other war celebrity.

A textile made in China from silk can be buried in the earth a ye without deteriorating.

Lower California is susceptible great development as an orange a lemon growing district.

The bureau of agriculture has iss a pamphlet describing the 40 w weeds in the United States.

The human race is subject to ab 1,200 kinds of diseases and ailments, say nothing of other dangers.

More than two-thirds of the g now in use in the world was disc ered during the last 50 years.

By the "United Kingdom" is me England, Wales, Scotland and I land—not the British empire.

Prisoners in Morocco must pay t officers for their trouble in arresti them and escorting them to jail.

A Missouri girl named Kemenia Zyx has changed all that to Bur She found marriage a short cut.

Eighteen thousand to 20,000 cu feet of natural gas equal a ton of c for heating and cooking purposes.

Hindoos venerate the common ma gold and frequently adorn their id with wreaths of its golden flowers.

The weight of the dome of St. Pa is 45,000 tons, according to Mer Macartney, the restoration architect.

There are 35,000 in the soldi homes supported by the governme This is independent of the state hom

The Eskimo pays his doctor his f as soon as he arrives. If the patie recovers it is kept, if not it is return

From petroleum an English chem has produced a substitute for th most costly of perfumes, attar roses.

In proportion to population, Sto holm leads the cities of the world telephones, with Copenhagen in seco place.

Experiments conducted for seve years in Cuba have shown that S island cotton can be grown there s cessfully.

For shingles alone, 750,000,000 feet timber is cut in that part of the sta of Washington which lies west of t Cascades.

A New York department store u 14 electric dumb waiters, all controll by a single operator from a cent switchboard.

Civil war figures: Killed in batt 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died disease, 199,720; other causes, 0, Total, 349,944.

American cotton mills are now usi more than 5,000,000 bales of cotton year as compared with 1,000,000 bal 45 years ago.

Urbana, N. Y., is growing rapidl and blames it on the Curtiss aeropla factory, which has been booming sin war broke out.

During 1914 there were recorded Chicago 3,458 divorces, 119 marria annulments and 37 decrees of sepa ate maintenance.

Glass-inclosed, moistureproof sca which will weigh the one-thousand part of a milligram are used in Lo don's radium institute.

Tungsten, which only in recent yea has come into general use, was di cussed exhaustively by a Spanis treatise written in 1781.

Water power turbines, aided wh necessary by electric motors, enabl Swiss waterworks to pump water t town 1,500 feet above it.

Owing to the darkened condition London at night, the zodiacal light quite easily observable, where it w impossible before the war.

Cattle branding in the west is dyi out, and, like the cowboy and t thrilling roundup, is going to the scr heap. The fencing of land is the cau

More than 10,000 miles of macad roads have been ordered built in A ghanistan since the ruler of that co try became the owner of an autom bile.

A mosque composed almost entir of reinforced concrete, nearly all t materials being of American origin, being built in the Federated Mal States.

The favorite drink of the Rumani peasants is Zuica, an ardent spi made chiefly from plums. The annu output of this spirit is about 12,000, gallons.

The marked decrease in the dam by lightning in European cities in t last few years is attributed to t presence of electric wires, which d vert the bolts.

Italian farmhouses need improvin according to the opinion of the go ernment, which has offered $7,55 premiums to be awarded for encou aging the construction of model far buildings.

A rich deposit of gold has been di covered on the Binabai river in th province of Mindoro, Philippine I lands. The deposit is said to b extensive and the nuggets of unusua ly fine quality.

Japanese shipbuilding yards are f up with business nowadays. Boats total tonnage of 160,000 are now buil ing. A vessel quoted at $18,500 wh sold before war broke out has chan ed hands at the price of $335,000.

Hebrew shopkeepers in Dayton, say that kosher meat is becomi more popular than that from ordina shops among Christian housewive The careful inspection of this food a rabbi is said to give buyers a fe ing of double security.

A cubic mile of river water weig approximately 4,205,650,000 tons a carries in solution, on the average about 420,000 tons of foreign matt In all, about 2,735,000,000 tons of so substances are thus carried annua to the ocean.

The Peace Page

FRIEND IN NEED

MARTHA HOLDEN.

At the last minute I decided to take my summer vacation in California. It was no easy matter to find a way to get there. All the coolest ways of crossing the country were engaged for weeks before. My friends and I took what we could get, and it turned out to be the best. Except through our middle west we suffered no discomfort from the heat, save for three or four hours the last day as we crossed a corner of New Mexico and the Imperial Valley.

Our train, owing to floods and washouts, was six hours late into Kansas City, and we found that all the passengers we would have acquired there had made up an extra train and gone on. Thus were we relieved of the sight of many tourists and left to a fuller enjoyment of the porter's kindly offices and the benefits of the observation car. On a long trip the platform of the observation car is a social center. As the train bounds forward, unwinding an everdiminishing length of silveh ribbons across the plains or through the mountains, as cities become less frequent and neighbors farther apart, the companions of the train draw nearer together. Scenery is all very well for a day or two, but the best thing God ever made was people.

The boy from Kansas City is a case in point. He went through the cars with nervous haste. He declined to sit in any of the comfortable chairs of the platform. He rode on the brass rail at its edge, clinging to the awning scallop, commanding his audiences from a height.

He announced frankly that he was lonesome, as his pals, three other young men from "Kance" City, had preceded him on an earlier train. They were to do the fairs together.

"I'm always late," he added gloomily. "Seems as if I can't help it. I try to be on time, but I never am. I'm always late to my work, too, but they've got used to it and I seem to please 'em, so they keep me anyway."

He gave us the story of his life. It had been 28 years of struggle, but now he was teller of one of the best banks of the city, and felt that there was a presidency ahead of him.

He told us about his mother and about his girl. His mother didn't want for a thing he could give her, he said, and he would never marry a girl who would not be good to her. "Oh, I go with different girls," he added, with a comprehensive waive of his slender, nervous hand. "But my steady, that is, the one I think I like the best, is the one who cares more for home than the others. She isn't all for automobiles and the new dances. You ought to see the fancy work she's made me. She knows I like it, and every Christmas she gives me some of her work. I've got a trunk nearly full of it. She made me a spread, library table runner and pillow last Christmas. Say, it was the most beautiful set I ever saw. These big red flowers, poinsettias, on green linen. She even tatted the fringe. I guess that's what you call it."

Here the train rolled into Leavenworth, and our friend let himself down from the observation rail to take a walk, or run, rather, down the platform and look for ice cream cones. He returned later, and thoughtful, without the cones. "I always notice old ladies," he said, "not that mother's so old yet, but I always think of her when I see one. A poor old soul got on the train here. I helped her into the day coach, but I heard her ask the conductor if he went through to Los Angeles. I'm going back to call on her after a while."

Later he told us that the old lady's only son was very sick in Los Angeles, and she had sold her chickens and most of her little belongings to raise money to go to him.

"Hasn't even a suitcase," said our boy. "Has her clothes in some little flour sacks, and her lunch in a shoe box. I'll keep an eye on her."

At evening the old lady had a berth in our car, being moved in from the day coach. She had a sweet, sad face, and was as guileless as a child. Said she to me: "That's a kind young man sitting over there." She pointed to our boy from Kansas City, who was at that particular moment giving his nervous attention to two El Paso beauties who were recounting the excitements of a bull fight. "That young man looked at my ticket and he says: "Why you arn't getting near all that ticket calls for. You can have a good bed to sleep in every night and three meals every day all the way to Los Angeles. I'll see the conductor about it,' he said and then he came back and brought me here. Funny, they didn't say anything about this when I bought my ticket, wasn't it?"

The old lady settled her bags comfortably on the opposite seat, the porter brought her a pillow, the steward came in a little later and placed her a table, whereon she and the boy together had a good supper.

The boy never told us that he did all this to make a shabby old lady comfortable, nor did she ever know his name, nor that he did it. He put her into a taxi at Los Angeles, gave the driver his fee, and rushed off to wire his pals at Frisco that he would join them, six hours late.

For the Persistent Knitter.

The woman who knits or crochets would find a spool bracelet useful. It is a silver bracelet that slips over the wrist. To it are attached two chains that support a bar that is thrust through the spool of knitting silk or the ball of yarn. This attachment costs $2.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

AN OLD FRIEND

I enjoy reading the Peace Page and writing for it, and not for mere pastime either, as I am very busy. It pleases me to think that I am a member of such a splendid family. I saw Miss Kelly of Concord, Tenn., coming to our circle and wondering what had become of Republican Bachelor. I am at Niota, Tenn., traveling a circuit 15 miles long, looking after the interests of six churches. I suppose many others have wondered not where but what I am. Some, perhaps, have placed me in that class of old chronic bachelors who are always knocking. I think that if I should meet the Peace Page family we would find each others ways agreeable. The poet voiced my feelings when he said, "Dark days would flee, we wouldn't get blue, if you only knew me, and I understood you."

I am off the war path now, for if people don't want to see the harm in the tobacco habit, dance hall and various other evils, they are hopeless cases, because they justify themselves in whatever they want to do. Let us let them alone.

Come again Miss Kelly, it seems like home to hear from you, as Blount county is my original home and I have been through Concord many times.—Republican Bachelor, Tenn.

AGAINST GOSSIP

One fact I am glad to note is that intoxicants are almost universally denounced by Peace Page writers. I am happy to say that dear old Virginia gained prohibition in the election last fall. I hope to see the day of nationwide prohibition, though it may yet be a long way off.

I also think it would be well to prohibit the use of tobacco. A few of the letters on the Peace Page have an obvious tone of defence for tobacco; the majority seems to regard it as a slight evil, while a few condemn it outright. Personally, I think tobacco is abominable. What good can ever be derived from it? Don't class it as a respectable evil. A respectable evil is a positive sin of the most ruinous type because it admits of indulgence without loss of reputation, just what so many people are looking for. So when we respect the use of tobacco we are encouraging men and boys in a filthy, degrading habit.

But men and boys are not the only subjects to bad habits. Women have their faults, too. I don't think chewing gum is a bit nice, though it is not poisonous like tobacco. The propensity to gossip, which is proverbially a characteristic of womankind, will tip the balance with the tobacco habit of men. This habit secures many of its victims in the open country and small villages by offering itself as a diversion from the everyday routine of farm life, which, as all country women know, does become a bit monotonous sometimes.

But idle gossip and tale bearing is very poor diversion, indeed. Like the liquor habit, one taste calls for another, larger and stronger. Idle curiosity leads to meddling, prying, and slander.

Clean newspapers and magazines may well be substituted for gossip, as they are much more wholesome and beneficial, and they afford a much larger, cleaner scope of life. Compare the intellect of the woman whose spare moments are spent in the library with that of one whose leisure is spent talking over the back yard fence to Mrs. Next Door about Mrs. So-and-So's new suit, the probability of such and such a couple engaging in matrimony, or Mrs. Downtown's domestic affairs. Isn't there a marked difference?—F. B., Virginia.

KISSING AN EVIL

The man who can truthfully say that he has never used tobacco or whisky is indeed a young man for a community to be proud of. D. E., of Roscoe, O., I'd certainly like to meet you and shake hands with a clean young man.

Here's to the girl who has too much self respect to allow kissing. Every one admires that girl. This is the subject that I preach to every girl I talk with because I think that this harmless kissing, as they call it, is the most harmful thing that there is. It's the beginning of every girl's downfall. If she never allows her escort to kiss her you may be sure that she will get through O. K., and there would not be so many broken hearts in the world today. O why can't a girl see that the first kiss cheapens her so much that he will probably never think the same of her again? Of course some are never caught, but others are too headstrong to pay any attention. Some day they will see.

Boys and girls, come on with your opinions on this subject. I am a young girl, nineteen years of age, and practice what I preach.—A Militant, Illinois.

IS OPTIMISTIC

I have been called an optimistic soul. I am naturally that, perhaps. But how may it be with me, I wonder, when hearing and eye sight, as well as bodily strength are enfeebled by age? Will I then be, as the old lady expressed it, blue, melancholy, down hearted and cast down?

But, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. A writer has one of her characters say, "She's had no more troubles to bear than the rest of us, but you never see that she don't have a chapter to lay before you." I have as much feeling as the next one, but when folks drive in their spigots and want to draw a bucket full of compassion every day right along, there comes times when it seems the barrel was getting low.

If we would but look about us, we would find many who are much worse off than ourselves; many who have cheerfully borne trials and infirmities, even in to old age.

In one family, if any of its members became discouraged, it was an oft repeated remark, "Never mind, but remember that our great-great-grandmother killed an Indian and saved her family." Even if none of our ancestors were thus noted, there surely must be some encouragement for us, if we are determined to look for it. And then there are the many Bible promises, such as, "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." "And even to your old age, I am he, and even to hoar hairs I will carry you."

I like "chirkers" so well I must give you one more, which was written me lately by a friend. While she and her husband were visiting relatives, the washer woman of the family expressed a wish to see my friend, so she went to the kitchen and kindly enquired after the woman's children. Her reply was, "Yes, praise the Lord! they are all well. My boys are getting old enough to take care of themselves. I have only ten at home now." She had twenty children and was then supporting an ugly, drunken husband. "And yet," wrote my friend, "she was as cheerful as a lark."

By the way, this "friend-o'-mine" was on sort of a honeymoon trip—was married for the first time to an old sweetheart. The ages were 80 and 84.—Another Chirker

Mrs. Vanderbilt to Aid French Wounded

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT

New York, July 24.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has begun her duties as head honorary president of the American Committee of Le Vestiare des Blesses, a French society which cares for the wounded soldier after he leaves the hospital. Mrs. Vanderbilt was selected from a large number of prominent American women who were mentioned for the place to the executive committee of the French society in Paris.

More than 13,000 soldiers and women and children in various parts of Europe have ben supplied with clothing since the war began.

When the soldier is ready to return to the front after a long term in the hospital Le Vestaire des Blesses gives him a complete outfit, and if he is too badly wounded to fight again, he is supplied with civilian clothes. Pierre Loti, of the French Academy, is the honorary president, and the American committee includes Mrs. George J. Gould, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Whitney Warren, August Belmont, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn and Adrian Iselin.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. O. M. Van Gorden of Rapids City, Mich., R. D. 2, would like to have Just a School Teacher address her for desired information or send Mrs. Van Gorden her address.

Ruth Phillips of Michigan, wants to thank all the readers who so kindly remembered her with cards. She received cards from 14 different states.

Ruth Miller of North Carolina, hopes that Felix James will find his ideal some day. She also has high ideals and ambitions which she hopes to realize, but if not, she hopes to fulfill her mission in life to the best of her ability.

Some time ago R. E. C. of Pennsylvania, noticed in the Peace Page a letter from Crawford county, Mich., telling about some land in that state which could be bought for a few dollars an acre. He has lost the letter, but is anxious to know more about the land. If any reader knows about the land in question he would favor R. E. C. by describing it in a letter to the Peace Page.

Frank Crooks of West Virginia, says he is a booster for the state in which he lives. He lives on a farm, and likes the life. In his vicinity there are many oil and gas wells, while a short distance away are located coal mines, producing the best coal in the state.

A Letter Edged in Black is the title of the song desired by Sarah Bell of 49 North Spring street, Buckhannon, W. Va. If some reader has this song she would appreciate the sending of it to her. Sarah Bell believes that it would be fine if the readers could exchange books, music and phonograph records.

Just a Girl lives in a community where no boy or man who cares for himself and the opinions of others will take a drink of liquor when he has a chance, which is seldom. She is proud of the fact, as she is very much against the liquor curse.

Paul J. Berry of Pennsylvania, wants to thank those who answered his letter on the Peace Page. He felt encouraged to feel that so many young men and women were against the evils that he argues against. He is an opponent of dancing.

Mrs. Ellie Holmes, Pa., says that she lived at Appomatox C. H. during the war, and was there at the time of Lee's surrender. For a week their house was surrounded on three sides by northern soldiers, and the cannons were elevated to shoot up on the hill beyond her father's home, the family ordered to the cellar for safety, when the surrender saved the bloodiest battle of the war. The soldiers took all the food that they had and all their dishes. They were left without anything.

Good Gardening Mat

There is a very good gardening mat for the special use of the dainty woman who loves to dig and plant, but who dislikes to kneel in the garden paths in a fresh summer frock. With a gardening mat in one's possession, it will not be necessary to go upstairs and change the costume before beginning to dig and weed. The mat is made of fibre and is shaped like a large roasting pan, with one side removed. One kneels in the three-sided pan, or mat, and the frock is kept perfectly clean.

An Uncommon Frock

Rather out of the common is a little blue linen frock combined with blue and white striped pique; the full skirt, instead of having contrasting bands of material set round it, has them arranged graduated like mountain peaks, perpendicularly. The lines are carried up beyond the waist and diminish to nothing when they reach the pretty, square yoke, showing a muslin chemisette embroidered all over with little closely running convolvuli in blue and white.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

White and Gold Omelet.

Have two bowls, break the eggs, separating the whites and yolks and placing in the separate bowls, allowing one or two more eggs than the number to be served. Add a half shell of water to every two yolks, and season well with salt and pepper. Beat the whites until stiff, and cut the yolks carefully and gradually into the whites. Now have an iron skillet hot and thoroughly well buttered, pour in the omelet mixture, reduce the heat and slowly brown, lifting frequently to be sure it does not scorch. When sides and bottom are finished, place in the oven in a steady heat until well raised and dry. Cut in half and fold, transfer to a hot platter, garnish and serve.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Cut the tops from large, firm tomatoes, and with a small spoon scoop out the insides. To half of this pulp, chopped, add as much minced, boiled ham and two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. Season to taste and fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Set in a baking pan and bake for 30 minutes, covered; then brown.

Huckleberry and Blackberry Roll.

To one quart of flour use one tablespoonful of butter, mix this together with a silver knife, add three tablespoonfuls of baking powder and enough milk to make a dough that will roll. Flour one quart of berries, sugar them to taste, put them in a layer on top of dough. Roll from one end. Steam for one hour. This should be served with hard sauce.

Fruit Bread.

Stew some raspberries, huckleberries or blackberries and sweeten them to taste. Butter small slices of bread, without crusts, and place a layer of them in the bottom of a baking dish. The next layer is of stewed fruit, and so on, alternating until dish is full. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve cold with cream.

Scotch Short-Cake.

Cream a half pound of fresh butter with a quarter-pound of sugar, and work into it with the hands, a pound of flour. Knead long, and turn upon a paste-board and press into a flat shet a half inch thick. Cut into squares and bake until light brown and crisp. Excellent with any fresh fruit and whipped cream.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LIKES TEACHER'S LETTERS

Having seen so many interesting letters from so many different states, I decided to ask for admission to the Peace Page. I have been a reader of this paper ever since I could read. My father has been a subscriber to The Blade for over 20 years. I have been married three years and have been a subscriber ever since. I have always wanted to write, but feared it would not be printed.

So many beautiful thoughts are expressed through the columns of your paper and so much good and encouraging advice from the older folks as well as the boys and girls.

I love to read letters from the teachers, as I used to teach school and enjoyed the work, but there is great responsibility resting on the teachers in training the scholars and setting a good example for them; we reap from life just what we put in it. If we form good habits and live up to them, and set good examples for these little ones as they grow into manhood and womanhood, our reward will be greater as a result.

We have a baby girl 17 months old who is the joy of our home. Our greatest desire is to raise her to be helpful, kind and truthful.

I was born and raised in West Virginia, my native county is Jackson and my married life has been spent in Summers county. We live near Hinton, on New river. Just below, where Greenbriar unites with New river, is a small island. Many of the town people enjoy going to this island and breathing the pure air of the hot summer days.

The air is cool and healthful here and scenery beautiful.—Mrs. G. L. Williams.

A TRUE AMERICAN

Do you ever stop to think what a happy land we are living in? This should be and certainly is a happy thought to the man and woman of America.

Just think of the warring nations of today. There are thousands of men cut down by the bullet, and thousands left to die in the hands of the enemy, or to perish, under the hot sun for the lack of proper nursing. They are just as dear to their mothers as we are to ours here in America.

Think of the heart-stricken mothers. Think of the tears that are shed by fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends, as their loved ones take leave to join in the fray, probably never to see each others' faces again.

We have seen the same instances here in our own American land. But we should be glad it is not again.

I am a young boy of only 20 summers and do not know anything of the horrors of war, and hope I never shall. Still I can realize what a dreadful thing war is and what a happy thing peace is. Let us all pray that peace may always be ours.

Still, while there are thousands dying on the fields of battle, there are lots of men and women dying here in this loved nation of ours by the evil practice of liquor and poisonous drugs.

Although we may not think the use of liquor will cause our death, it will. The use of liquor will weaken our system and give other diseases a hold on us which will cause our death.—Rosebud of West Virginia.

ADVICE TO TEACHERS

There are many vocations of life, one of the highest being that of the school teacher. No one should enter this line of work unless they have patience, a desire for all that is noble and uplifting and, best of all, a love of children. The teacher who does not love her pupils had better step out and let the more qualified take her place.

It is quite true we often have our choice among our pupils, but this should never be shown before them. Just as soon as the pupil discovers his teacher has lost confidence in his ability or good behavior, that teacher has lost the golden opportunities for implanting the valuable truths and lessons of life. We often hear of teachers being judged as good teachers by the amount of force which they use, but this should not be.

One of our great men said, "It is better to inspire the mind with noble sentiments than to teach a truth of science." How, then, can a cross, grouchy teacher, one whose life is minus the elements of peace and patience and one who expects to rule only by the influence of fear, expect to have any influence upon the spiritual growth of the child, or its character building?

A strong and unblemished character should be the goal in all educational instruction. Facts and scientific knowledge are valuable, but a good, clean and unspotted character is a gem of great price and in value exceeds all. Let us be worthy of the profession to which we are called, let us remember that we are not simply paid in dollars and cents, but by the fruits of the lives lived by our pupils, and the service rendered to the world by them.

A great many times we feel our incompetency and lack of professional training. Let us then try as much as possible to remedy our lack of efficiency by studying the needs of our individual pupils by ourselves being a true example of the character which they should form. We can not impress them with a thought or good desire unless teacher also has it. We can not deceive them. If our minds are impure and our deeds unrighteous they know it.

The "Great Teacher" has given these children (far more precious than jewels) into our care and with a privilege of developing their young minds with the best of thoughts. Then let us be very careful how we form and train the young minds of those intrusted to our care, not only for scientific knowledge, but for a mental and moral development that will have a lasting influence upon the acts and deeds of their future lives and cause them to realize that without a good character and a clear conscience they will be a failure in God's great plan for all His children.

I should be glad to hear from other teachers in different parts of the country. I will send you a little memory gem that has meant much to me:

The teacher's life is with trials filled,
But where is the life that is not?
Do not be discouraged or bewail your bitter lot,
Tread bravely on in the thorny path,
And some sweet day, in a better land,
The reward of the faithful find.

Nellie Baker, Middlebourne, W. Va.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Lives on a Hill.

I am a little girl, the baby of the family, and live on a large farm in West Virginia. Our house is located on a big hill from which there is a fine view of neighboring farms with their neat little farmhouses nestled among the trees. From our house you can see the country for two miles around. My father owns seven head of horses and several calves and hogs. I have four brothers and one sister.

I have never written to the Peace Page before, but would like to poin the big family, as all of us enjoy The Blade very much and would not know how to get along without it. I always read the letters written by the boys and girls of the page. I am 12 years old and will give my name if I can join with the other boys and girls in contributing to the Peace Page.—J. P., West Virginia.

You are welcome to join The Blade family any time you wish, as I am sure all the boys and girls would be glad to see your letters on the Peace Page.—Aunt Martha.

A Queer Spring.

I am a girl of 16 and live in West Virginia. I am welling to wager that West Virginia cannot be beaten for its good, cold healthy water. I live near a spring where the water is cold in the summer time and warm in the winter. I go there many times on picnics during the hot months, and always have fine times. I would like to have cards and letters from all those who will write. I will endeavor to answer all of them.—Monna Phillips, Montrose, W. Va.

A Farmer's Daughter.

I am the daughter of a farmer, and we live on 63 acres of land. I have four brothers but no sisters. My father owns two horses, two cows and one calf. I have a pet cat and a cow. We also have four hogs. A creek runs past our house, and I love to wander along its banks. In the winter I attend school, which is not very large, but I study eight books. Four of our family attend school.—A Bashful Girl.

Likes Sunday School.

I am a little girl of 13 who would like to join your happy band, and as I had been reading the little letters for a long time before, I decided to write one. In our little town there is a grade school and a high school. I will be in the fifth grade next fall. This West Virginia town has four churches with a population of 2,000. The fair grounds are located here, and every fall my friends and I have many good times at the fair. I have no pets except my little sisters, who are younger than I. A sweet little cousin of mine named Clarice stays at our house a great deal. She is just one year of age. Several other little cousins of mine live here, too, and I have a good many playmates. We attend Methodist church and Sunday school in the morning and the union Sunday school in the evening. Papa has promised to start to Sunday school again. He stopped two years ago. I only had one brother and he has died, making it rather lonely for papa and mamma. He was poisoned by something. He was seven years old when he died and we all loved him so much. I would like cards from the readers, and will try to return all of them.—Aileen James, Oak Hill, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Anna Howard of Parkersburg, W. Va., would be glad to get letters from the boys and girls of the Peace Page.

One boy of ten lives in the country where there are many birds which he likes to protect. Cards are desired by him. His name is Cecil R. Sparks of Sparks, W. Va.

Maggie Adams of Morristown, Tenn., says she has a pug nose. She likes flowers and birds. Her father has built houses for the wrens and bluebirds to make their nests in.

Huston and Oran Rohrhough, aged 14 and 12, of Riffle, W. Va., would like cards and letters

Miss Lena Mitchell of Union City, Tenn., writes and says that she enjoys the Peace Page very much and likes to read the letters from the boys and girls.

Beulah Mae Young of Virginia, wants to know how many of the girls are taking care of the cows this summer. She enjoys milking them.

Letters and cards are desired by Emma Ford of Jonesboro, Tenn., who is 16 years old and in the tenth grade of high school. She wants to join the bird club.

Lea Rollyson of Gassaway, W. Va., wants to know how many of the boys and girls go to dances. She does not believe in dancing. She wants cards and letters.

Kitchen Helps

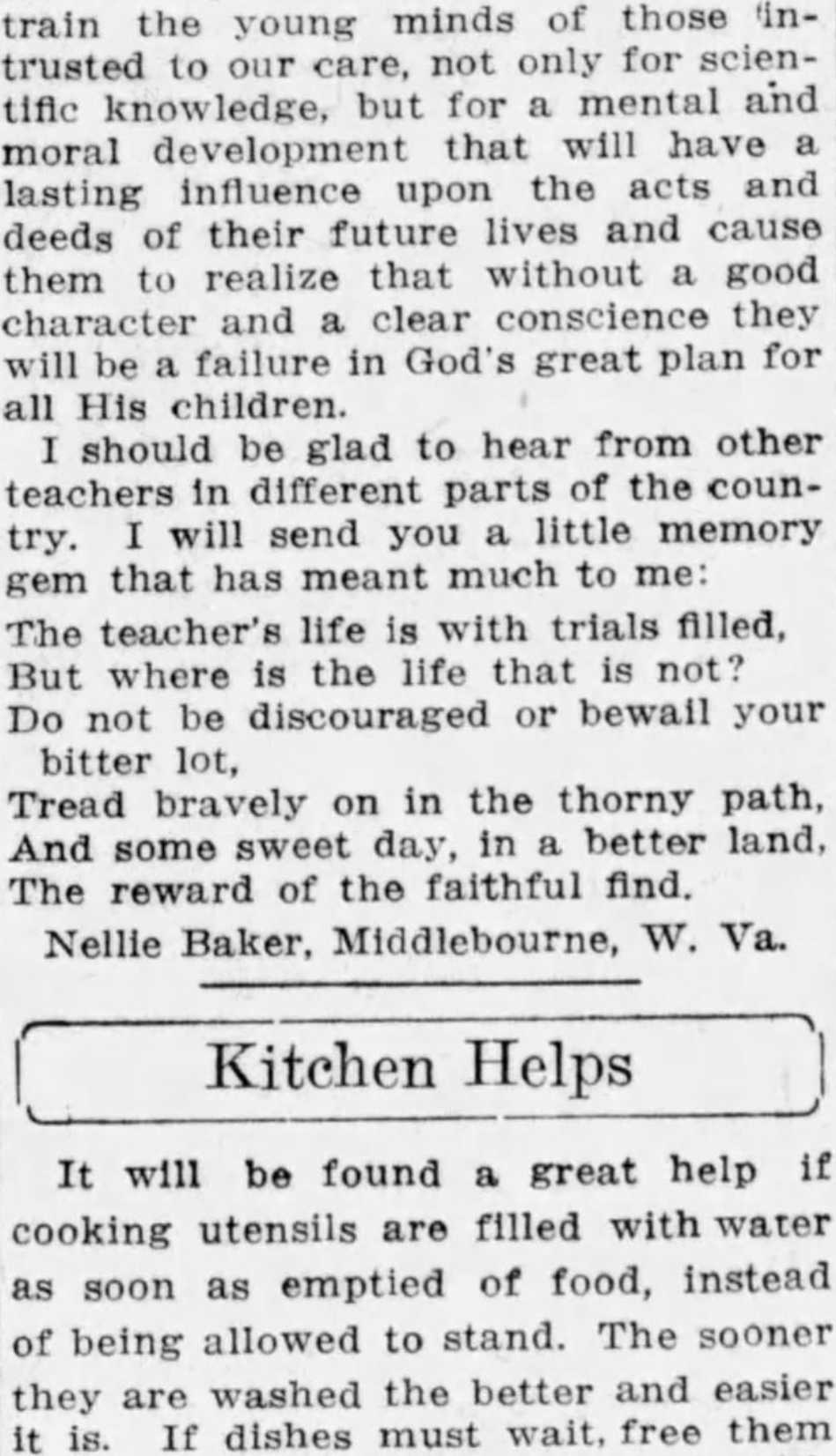
It will be found a great help if cooking utensils are filled with water as soon as emptied of food, instead of being allowed to stand. The sooner they are washed the better and easier it is. If dishes must wait, free them of scraps, then put to soak, cover with a towel or paper.

Do not throw away clean, tissue paper, fold it neatly, put a rubber band around it, then place it with your kitchen towels, it will be found satisfactory for polishing lamp chimneys and gas or electric light globes and to wipe out grease from frying pans before washing.

It is very annoying to have a small cooking utensil tip over on the gas range, as it will occasionally do. It can be avoided by simply placing a flat tin lid over the burner, such as comes on lard cans, then put your cup or whatever it may be over it.

An earthenware casserole, or any dish, should be soaked in salty or soda water for 24 hours before using, so as to avoid cracking. Treated thus its term of usefulness will be prolonged.

"Mrs. Pankhurst" of the Sioux



MRS. ZIPPALA NINI ALLEN.

Mrs. Zippala Nini Allen, a full-blooded Sioux Indian woman, is often referred to as the "Mrs. Pankhurst" of her tribe, because of the militant methods she used in getting recognition for the squaws in tribal conferences. For years she has preached sex equality among the Sioux Indians of the west, until now women are admitted to all tribal councils and have a vote the same as the "braves."

Mrs. Allen was found in the arms of her dead mother after the famous battle of Wounded Knee and was raised by a white family, but later returned to her own people to assist in their reformation. She has helped organize many of the Indian schools of the west.

At the federal suffarge convention Mrs. Allen is the delegate from the city of Hanford, Oregon.

POETS' CORNER

'OSLER JOE

By George R. Sims.

I stood at eve, as the sun went down, by the grave where a woman lies,
Who lured men's souls to the shores of sin with the light of her wanton eyes;
Who sang the song that the siren sang on the treacherous Lorelei heights,
Whose face was fair as a summer day, and whose heart was as black as night.

Yet a blossom I fain would pluck today, from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin, nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a pure white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's dark life, where all was parched and hot.

* * * * * * *

In the autumn, when the meadows were aglow with blue and red,
Joe, the 'ostler of the Magpie, and Annie Smith were wed.
Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, with a cheek as white as snow;
He was anything but handsome, was the Magpie's 'ostler, Joe.

But he won the winsome lassie; they'd a cottage and a cow,
And her matronhood sat lightly on the village beauty's brow.
Sped the months and came a baby—such a pretty, blue-eyed boy!
Joe was working in the stables when they told him of his joy.

He was rubbing down the horses and he gave them, then and there,
All a special feed of clover, just in honor of the heir;
For it had been his great ambition, and he told the horses so.
That the fates might send a baby who would bear the name of Joe.

Little Joe the child was christened, and, like babies, grew apace;
He'd his mother's eyes of azure and his father's honest face.
Swift the happy years passed over—years of blue and cloudless sky;
Love was lord of that small cottage, and the tempest passed them by.

Passed them by for years, then burst in fury o'er their home.
Down the lane past Annie's cottage chanced a gentleman to roam;
Thrice he passed and saw her, sitting by the window with her child,
And he nodded to the baby, and the baby laughed and smiled.

Soon the baby grew to know him—little Joe was nearly four;
He would call the "p'etty gempling" as he passed the cottage door;
And one day he ran and caught him, and in child's play pulled him in,
And the baby Joe had prayed for brought about the mother's sin.
'Twas the same old wretched story that for ages bards have sung;
'Twas a woman weak and wanton and a villain's tempting tongue;
'Twas a picture deftly painted for a silly creature's eyes
Of the Babylonian wonders and the joy that in them lies.

Annie listened and was tempted; she was tempted and she fell,
As the angels fell, from heaven to the blackest depths of hell;
She was promised wealth and splendor and a life of guilty sloth;
Yellow gold for child and husband—and the woman left them both.

Home one eve came Joe, the 'ostler, with a cheery cry of "wife!"
Finding that which blurred forever all the story of his life.
She had left a silly letter—through the cruel scrawl he spelt,
Then he sought his lonely bedroom, clasped his horny hands and knelt.

"Now, O Lord, O God, forgi'e 'er, for she bee't to blime," he cried;
"For I owt t' a-known her trouble and agone away and died.
W'y a wench like 'er, God bless 'e, twarn't like as how her'd rest
Wi' 'er 'ead forever pillowed on a 'osler's ragged vest.
It was kind o 'er to bear wi' me all this long and happy time,
So, for my sake, please to bless 'er though you count 'er deed a crime.
If so be I don't pray proper, Lord, forgi'e me, for, you see,
I kin talk all right to the 'orses, Lord, but I'm nervous like wi' thee."

Ne'er a line came to the cottage from the woman who had flown;
Joe, the baby, died that winter, and the man was left alone.
Ne'er a bitter word he uttered, but in silence kissed the rod,
Saving what he told the horses; saving what he told to God.

* * * * * * * *

Far away, in mighty London, rose a woman into fame,
For her beauty won men's homage and she prospered in her shame;
Quick from lord to lord she flitted; higher yet each prize she won,
And her rivals paled before her like the stare before the sun.

Next she made the stage her market, and she dragged Art's temple down
To the level of a show-place for the outcast of the town.
And the kisses she had given to poor 'Ostler Joe for naught
With their gold and costly jewels, rich and titled lovers bought.

Sped the years with flying footsteps while the star was at its height;
Then the darkness came on swiftly and the gloaming turned to night.
Shattered health and faded beauty tore the laurels from her brow;
Of the thousands who had worshiped, never one came near her now.

Broken down in health and fortune, men forgot her very name,
Till the news that she was dying roused the echoes of her fame;
And the papers, in their gossip, mentioned how an "actress' lay,
Sick to death in humble lodgings, growing weaker every day.

* * * * * * *

One there was who read that story in a far-off country place,
And that night the dying woman woke and looked upon his face.
Once again the strong arms clasped her that had clasped her long ago,
And the wearied head lay pillowed on the breast of 'Ostler Joe.

All the past had been forgotten—all the sorrow and the shame;
He had found her sick and lonely, and his wife he now could claim.
Since the grand ones who had known her one and all had slunk away,
He could clasp his long-lost darling, and no man could say him nay.

In the arid desert of Phryne's dark his arms her spirit fled;
And his tears came down in torrents as he knelt beside his dead.
Never once his love had faltered through her base, unhallowed life,
And the stone which marks her ashes bears that honored name—wife.

* * * * * * *

This is the blossom I fain would pluck from the garden above her dust;
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin, nor the blood-red rose of lust;
But a pure white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phyrne's dark life, where all was parched and hot.

POEMS WANTED

Trail of the Lonesome Pine, to Emma Hobbs, Rose Hill, Va.

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier.

Passing Away, to Mrs. J. R. Kelly, Duncan Falls, O.

Harvey Logan, to Ray McKinney, Englewood, Tenn.

The Jockey Hat and Feather.

Juanita.

The Haughty Southerner.

Arkansas Traveler.

A VOICE FROM THE POORHOUSE

A Temperance Recitation.

"My dear friends," said the doctor,
"I favor license for selling rum;
These fanatics tell us with horror
Of the mischief liquor has done.
I say, as a man and physician,
The system's requirements are such
That unless we at times assist nature
The body and mind suffer much.

"'Tis a blessing, when worn out and weary,
A moderate drink now and then."
From the minister by the pulpit
Came an audible murmur: "Amen!
'Tis true that many have fallen,
Become filthy drunkards and worse—
Harmed others. No, I don't uphold them,
They made their blessing a curse.

"Should we be denied for their sinning?
Should the weak ones govern the race?
Why, every good thing God has given
Is only a curse out of place.
'Tis only excess that destroys us,
A little is good now and then."
From the white-haired, pious old deacon
Came a fervent, loud-spoken "Amen."

A murmur rose up for the people,
From the midst of that listening throng.
They had come from their homes
With the purpose to crush out and trample out wrong.
But their time-honored, worthy physician,
Grown portly in person and purse,
Had shown in the demon of darkness
A blessing instead of a curse.

And now they were eager, impatient
To vote when the moment should come.
They thought it their right and duty
To license the selling of rum.
Then up from a seat in the corner,
From the midst of that listening throng
Who had come from their homes with a purpose
To crush out and trample out wrong,

Rose a woman; her thin hands uplifted
And from out her frost-covered hair,
Gazed a face of such agonized whiteness,
A face of such utter despair.
The vast throng grew hushed in a moment,
Were silent with terror and dread.
They gazed on the face of that woman
As we gaze on the face of the dead.

Then the hush and the silence were broken,
A voice so shrill and so clear
Rang out through the room: "Look upon me.
You wonder what chance brought me here.
You know me and now you shall hear me.
I speak to you lovers of wine;
For once I was young, rich and handsome.
Home, husband and children were mine.
Where are they? I ask you, where are they?
False teacher of God's holy word,
My husband, my kind, loving husband,
Whom my prayers and my tears might have stirred,
Remembered your teachings, turned from me,
Me kneeling and pleading with him.
'Twas a God-given blessing, you told him,
And only excess was a sin.

"And where are my boys? God forgive you.
They heeded your counsel, not mine.
You, doctor, beloved and respected,
Could see no danger in wine
For my boys so proud and so manly.
How could I hope ever to win
When their doctor said 'twas a blessing
And only excess was a sin.

"My husband, so noble and manly;
My boys, so proud and so brave,
They lie side by side in the churchyard,
Each filling a drunkard's grave.
I have come from the poorhouse to tell
My story, and now it is done.
Go on, if you will, in our madness,
And license the selling of rum.
Before the great judgment eternal
When the last dread moment has come,
They'll stand there to witness against you,
My dear ones, the victims of rum.
When the shadows of earth are lifted
And life's secret thoughts are laid bare,
By the throne of the Great Eternal
I shall witness against you there."

GOOD-BYE

By Frances Kirkland.

Good-bye to you, old desks and books,
We leave you for the woods and brooks;
The birds and flowers shall be our friends
From now until vacation ends.

Old ticking clock, high on the shelf,
Will you be lonely by yourself?
Old maps and charts, what will you do
When we no longer point at you?

Old schoolroom with the pictured wall,
You will be all alone till fall;
But do not grieve, we'll come once more
And storm your friendly, battered door.
—American Primary Teacher.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P. W. Lanseng, Box 8, Allyn, Wash.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH

I would like to have a biography of John Wilkes Booth, and the story of how he was captured.—J. A. W., Summersville, W. Va.

John Wilkes Booth, the actor and assassin, was born in 1838, and died April 26, 1865. He was the son of a noted actor, so he immediately took up that profession, appearing at various cities throughout the country. In 1863 he withdrew from the stage to speculate in oil. In 1864 he appeared in a play in New York with his two brothers, who were also actors of considerable note. His last appearance before an audience was in Ford's theatre in Washington. On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln and his wife attended the same theatre, and during the play Booth made his way into the President's box and shot him. He then leaped upon the stage in order to escape, but his foot caught in the folds of a flag and he fell, breaking his leg. However, he succeeded in reaching the outside, mounted a horse and fled from the city. His leg was set on the following day, and he was fortunate in reaching a farm about 35 miles from Washington, where he lay in the woods for six days. He managed to escape to another farm across the Potomac, and there he took refuge in a barn. The soldiers found him there and set fire to the barn in order to compel him to come out. While resisting arrest he fell to the ground dead, shot by a soldier named Boston Corbett. He was secretly buried.

JOHN W. CRAWFORD

Will the Question Bureau please give me a sketch of the life of John W. Crawford, the scout?—E. D., Dunlap, Iowa.

John Wallace Crawford was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 4, 1847. He came to the United States during his boyhood. Later, he ran away from home to enlist in the army, but was refused on account of his youth. He was finally accepted by a Pennsylvania regiment. While engaged in fighting Crawford was wounded severely. While in the hospital he was taught to read and write by a Sister of Charity. After the war he went west where he became a scout in the service of the government. Crawford served under General Crook in the Sitting Bull campaign, and in 1876 he was appointed chief of scouts. He was also engaged in campaign against the Apaches in New Mexico. In 1886 he retired from army life and became a miner and ranchman in New Mexico for a number of years, after which he went to the Klondike in 1898 where he remained two winters. He is now on the lecture platform.

THUNDER AND MILK

I would like to know through the columns of the Question Bureau why thunder sours milk.—M. J., South Side, W. Va.

The theory that electrical conditions during a thunderstorm may have someting to do with the souring of milk has been advanced often, but experiments with electricity show that such is not the case. The souring of milk is always due to the growth and multiplication of lactic acid-producing bacteria. This type of bacteria breaks down the milk sugar and produces lactic acid from it. Each 100 pounds of milk contains about five pounds of milk sugar. When a considerable amount of acid has been formed, usually about six-tenths of one per cent, the milk curdles or clabbers. The warmer the milk the more rapidly the bacteria multiply and the faster the acid is formed. Thus milk which has been cooled immediately after milking and kept cold will remain sweet a long time while a warm milk will become sour in a short time.

It is warm and sultry when weather conditions favor a thunderstorm. For this reason the milk will be warmer than usual unless great care has been exercised in cooling it and keeping it cool. That is why it sours quickly at that time. Experiments by the use of the thermometer have shown conclusively that milk does not sour more quickly during a thunderstorm if it has been kept as cool as usual. Anyone can prove this for himself if he will use a thermometer and keep a careful check on the temperatures of the milk.

AUSTRIAN RELIGION

Will the Question Bureau please tell what the religion of Austria-Hungary is?—A. L. L., Vineland, N. C.

The state religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic. Next in numbers is the Greek church. A large body of the people profess Calvinism and Lutheranism. The Calvinists are mostly in Hungary and Transylvania, and the Lutherans in the German provinces and in Galicia. Supreme control in all church matters is exercised by the civil power, the emperor being, in everything but name, the head of the church. The pope's direct authority in Austria is somewhat limited as no excommunication or other ecclesiastical edict can be issued without the sanction of the crown.

DOG DAYS

I would like to know the time of the dog days, and what they mean.—J. D., Looneyville, W. Va.

Dog days is the name applied to the hottest season of the year at the time of the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star; that is, the time when it rose just before the sun. They usually lasted for about 40 days. We still retain the expression of dog days as applied to the hottest season of the year, but owing to the procession of the equinoxes it is no longer the time of the heliacal rising of the dog star. The time of dog days dates from the time when Sirius rises at the same time as the sun. Because of the procession of the equinoxes, this time comes earlier every year by 20 minutes 20 seconds. The almanac makers of today in this, as in many other cases, cater to the old time superstitions of the ignorant, and mark the dog days. Some of them reckon the dog days from July 24 to August 24, the time of greatest heat in summer in the United States; others date them from July 3 to August 11.

U. S. PRESIDENTS

Will the Question Department please give the names of all the presidents of the United States, the state in which each was born, and where each was buried and the political faith of each. —R. W., Ledger, N. C.

1. George Washington, (1789-1797) Federalist. Born in Westmorland county, Virginia, 1732. Died from a cold which brought on laryngitis at Mt. Vernon, 1799. Buried on his estate at Mt. Vernon, Va.

2. John Quincy Adams, (1797-1801). Federalist. Born at Quincy, Mass., 1735. Died from senile debility at Quincy, Mass., 1826. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809.) Republican. Born at Shadwell, Va., 1743. Died from chronic diarrhoea at Monticello, Va., 1826. Buried on his estate at Monticello, Va.

4. James Madison (1809-1817). Republican. Born at Port Conway, Va., 1751. Died of old age at Montpelier, Va., 1836. Buried on his estate at Montpelier.

5. James Monroe (1817-1825). Republican. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1758. Died of general debility at New York city in 1831. Buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

6. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829). Republican. Born at Quincy Mass., 1767. Died of paralysis, the fatal attack overtaking him in the house of representatives, 1848. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

7. Andrew Jackson (1829-1837). Democrat. Born in Union county, North Carolina, 1767. Died of consumption and dropsy on his estate, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., 1845. Buried on his estate.

8. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841). Democrat. Born at Kinderhook, N. Y., 1782. Died of catarrh of the throat and lungs at Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862. Buried at Kinderhook, N. Y.

9. William Henry Harrison (March 4-April 4, 1841). Whig. Born at Berkeley, Va., 1773. Died of pleurisy induced by a cold taken on the day of his inauguration at Washington, 1841. Buried near North Bend, Ohio.

10. John Tyler (April 4, 1841-1845). Democrat. Born at Greenway, Va., 1790. Died from a mysterious disorder like a bilious attack, at Richmond, Va., 1862. Buried at Richmond, Va.

11. James K. Polk (1845-1849). Democrat. Born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., 1795. Died from weakness caused by cholera, in Nashville, Tenn., 1849. Buried on his estate in Nashville, Tenn.

12. Zachary Taylor (March 4, 1849-July 9, 1850). Whig. Born in Orange county, Va., 1784. Died from cholera morbus, induced by improper diet, at Washington, D. C., 1850. Buried on his estate near Louisville, Ky.

13. Mililard Fillmore (July 10, 1850-1853). Whig. Born at Summerville, N. Y., 1800. Died from paralysis at Buffalo, N. Y., 1874. Buried at Forest Hill cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

14. Franklin Pierce (1853-1857). Democrat. Born at Hillsborough, N. H., 1804. Died from inflammation of the stomach at Concord, N. H., 1869. Buried at Concord, N. H.

15. James Buchanan (1857-1861). Democrat. Born near Mercersberg, Penn., 1791. Died of rheumatism and gout near Lancaster, Penn., 1868. Buried near Lancaster, Penn.

16. Abraham Lincoln (1861-April 15, 1865). Republican. Born in Larue (then called Hardin) county, Ky., 1809. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., 1865. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

17. Andrew Johnson (April 15, 1865-1869). Republican. Born at Raleigh, N. C., 1808. Died from paralysis at Carter's Station, Tenn., 1875. Buried at Greenville, Tenn.

18. Ulysses S. Grant (1869-1877). Republican. Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1822. Died from cancer of the throat at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., 1885. Buried at Riverside park, New York city.

19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881). Born at Delaware, Ohio, 1822. Died from paralysis of the heart at Fremont, Ohio, 1893. Buried at Fremont, Ohio.

20. James A. Garfield (March 4-September 8, 1881). Republican. Born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 1831. Assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau. Died at Elberton, N. J., 1881. Buried at Cleveland, O.

21. Chester A. Arthur (September 13, 1881-1885). Republican. Born in Fairfield, Vt., 1830. Died from Bright's disease at New York, 1886. Buried in Rural cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

22, 24. Grover Cleveland (first term 1885-1889, second term 1893-1897). Democrat. Born at Caldwell, N. J., 1837. Died of general debility at Princeton, N. J., June 24, 1908. Buried at the same place.

23. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893). Republican. Born at North Bend, Ohio, 1833. Died of pneumonia at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901. Buried at Indianapolis, Ind.

25. William McKinley (1897-1901). Republican. Born at Niles, Ohio, 1843. He was assassinated at Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. He was buried at Canton, O.

26. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909). Republican. Born in New York city, 1858.

27. William H. Taft (1909-1913). Republican. Born Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857.

28. Woodrow Wilson (1913). Democrat. Born Staunton, Va., 1856.

GRACE DARLING

I would like a sketch of the life of Grace Darling.—M. H. H., Spring Creek, N. C.

Grace Darling was the daughter of William Darling, lighthouse keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, and was born at Bamborough, November 24, 1815. On the morning of September 7, 1838, the Forfarshire, which, with 63 persons on board, had been wrecked among the Farne Islands, was seen by Darling from his lighthouse lying broken on the rocks. At the solicitation of his daughter, then in her 22nd year, he put off through the storm to the wreck, his only companion the noble girl who prompted the generous act. By wonderful strength and skill they brought their boat to where the sufferers were—nine in number—crouched, in momentary expectation of a watery grave, rescued them and bore them safely to Longstone. Such an undertaking, so daring in itself and so successfully carried out, filled every one with the warmest admiration. The lighthouse at Longstone, no longer solitary and peaceful, was visited by many of the wealthy and the great. Presents, testimonials and money were heaped at the feet of the heroine, but she did not long survive her change of circumstances. She died of consumption after a year's illness, October 20, 1842.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

Can you tell me anything about the Seventh Day Adventists in the columns of the Bureau?—S. B. H., Salem, Ore.

The Seventh Day Adventists, formed in 1845, believe that the dead are unconscious, that the gift of prophecy still exists, and was accorded to Mrs. Ellen G. White; that the United States is the Two-Horned Beast; that 1843 was a real fulfillment of prophecy, namely the "cleansing of the sanctuary" and the beginning of the "investigative judgment," and that total abstinence, vegetarianism, and hygienes are part of religion. This division of the Adventists is the strongest of them all.

JOHNNY APPLESEED

Will the Bureau please give a history of the life of Johnny Appleseed?—J. K. M., Mount Morris, Ind.

John Chapman, or Johnny Appleseed, as he is popularly known, was born at or near Springfield, Mass., in the year 1775. He died in 1845. About the year 1801 he came with his half-brother to Ohio, and a year later his father's family removed to Marietta, O. Johnny then located in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, and began the nursery business, continuing it on west. Johnny had a passion for the rearing and cultivating of apple trees from the seed. He cleared spots in the lonely lands on the banks of streams, planted his seeds, enclosed the grounds, then left the place until the trees had in a measure grown. When the settlers began to flock in and open their clearings Johnny was ready for them with his young trees, which he either gave away or sold for some trifle, as an old coat or any article of which he could make use. Thus he proceeded for many years until the whole country was in a measure settled and supplied with apple trees, deriving self-satisfaction, amounting to almost delight in the indulgence of his engrossing passion. After a while he removed farther west, there to enact over again the same career of usefulness which had been his occupation in Ohio.

His personal appearance was as singular as his character. He was quick and restless in his motions and conversation; his beard and hair were long and dark and his eye black and sparkling. He lived the roughest life and often slept in the woods. His clothing was mostly old, being generally given to him in exchange for apple trees. Johnny went barefooted, often traveling miles through the snow in that way. In doctrine he was a follower of Swedenborg and wherever he went he circulated Swedenborgian works. He was careful not to injure any animal and thought hunting morally wrong. The settlers welcomed him everywhere, and even the Indians treated him with kindness.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. D., Deputy, Ind.—Write to the postmaster-general at Washington, or communicate with some postoffice inspector.

G. M. U., Salem Ohio.—American flags are made by different manufactories.

J. A. F., Enumclaw, Wash.—The evidence that convicted Leo Frank has been published in the news columns of the paper from time to time.

COWS ON RUSSIAN STEPPES WEAR COLORED SPECTACLES

The idea of cows wearing spectacles in this country seems most ridiculous, and no doubt you will laugh at the very idea. Nevertheless, there are cows who do wear spectacles, and these may be seen on the plains or steppes of Russia, which are covered with snow more than six months of the year. The cows subsist on the tufts of grass which crop above the snow, and the rays of the sun on the snow are so dazzling as to cause blindness. It occurred to a kind-hearted man to protect the cows' eyes in the same way as those of human beings, and he manufactured smoke colored spectacles which could be safely worn by cattle. These spectacles proved a great success, and are now worn by upwards of 10,000 head of cattle. The animals no longer suffer from snow-blindness, which once caused such untold suffering amongst them.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS BITTER IN DENUNCIATION

German-American newspapers today are bitter in some instances in their attack upon President Wilson's third note to Germany. One editorial says the note is unworthy of the Republic. Others brand it as the climax of hypocrisy, while others proposed to see on President Wilson's part a deliberate plan to break with Germany.

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, CHICAGO—As we stated before the present note to Germany had been published, apparently our government had a secret agreement with England to force a break with Germany. We now have the text of the note at hand and it justifies our anticipations. Germany can never submit to the tone of it and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. We, as well as the German government, know fully that with such a step she fulfills not only the wish of this government but that of England and will create a very painful situation for German-Americans. The note shows the President will break with Germany at all hazards. He should first ask the people of the United States if they are satisfied to be driven into war. The note is unworthy of the republic. We hope Germany will not blame the people for the present government's action.

CINCINNATI FREIE PRESSE —The idea of a demand upon a belligerent power to abandon a certain method of warfare which furnishes the only possibility to force her opponent to his knees, simply because such method would endanger the lives of passengers who enter the war zone upon enemy ships, had so far not occurred to anyone. At a time when the union fought so desperately for its existence, congress passed an act designating every person found upon enemy territory an enemy, no matter whether such person was an American or foreigner. An act of defense against a brutal enemy can never be considered an unfriendly act against a neutral state, certainly not as a "deliberately unfriendly" act.

CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT — We believe that it would have been more conducive to friendly relations between both countries if the President had adopted the German proposition of separate transportation of passengers and ammunition. The contention of the President, that he would thereby abandon American rights, arises from the palpable error that he classes ships carrying ammunition as merchantmen. They are auxiliary men of war. The failure to grasp this vital difference vitiates the arguments of the President. But, for all that, we are confident that the storm raised by the Lusitania incident will blow over.

NEW YORKER HEROLD—While Mr. Wilson's note abounds in strong expressions against Germany's attitude in the rights of neutrals, and while it declares that while "repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly," we are certain that the complications will be settled amicably. Mr. Wilson has yielded one imoprtant point. He fails to reiterate his demand that Germany should give a definite promise regarding the submarine war.

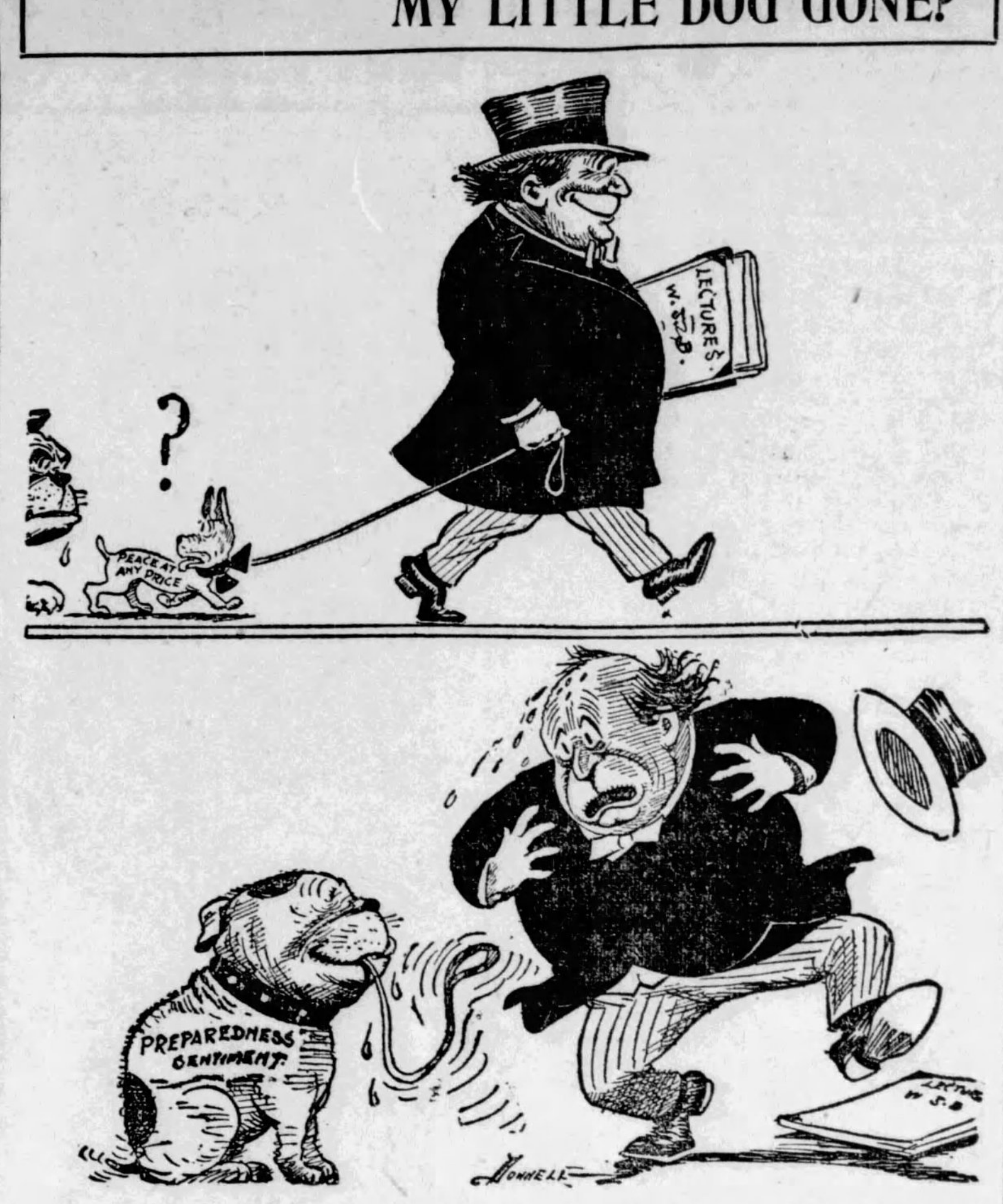
ST. LOUIS WESTLICHE POST —Even at the cost of infinitely hurting its own cause, Germany must concede every point if it wants to evade an open break with the United States. To talk of friendship in this last American note is the climax of hypocrisy, on a par with Washington's alleged neutrality.

GERMANIA-HEROLD, MILWAUKEE—The latest note bears no more the nature of an ultimatum than can be said of its predecessors. That the tone is distinctly sharper cannot be denied, but that does not disturb us, for we find consolation in the possibility that perhaps those parts in which Mr. Wilson uses the most energetic language are intended more for "home consumption" than for Germany. We regard the situation as earnest, but in no way critical.

WEDS IN PLASTER CAST

Just a few hours before the time set for his marriage, Francis de Sales Schneider, a young farmer living near Salina, Kan., got into a runaway accident and sustained a broken leg, fractured ribs and bruises all over his body. His sweetheart found him bound so tight in a plaster of paris cast that he could not move. Nothing daunted, the young woman secured a marriage license, engaged the preacher, and managed to have the ceremony pulled off without a hitch.

"WHERE, OH WHERE, HAS MY LITTLE DOG GONE?"



— Donnell in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WARNS GERMANS HERE AGAINST MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

Berlin, July 23.—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecutions for treason, under paragraph 89 of the penal code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the penal code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

A GOOD SLEEPER

A young Sicilian victim of catalepsy has slept at different times for eight, 18 and seven months at a stretch. Whlie unconscious, loud music is the only thing to affect him. Once when a drum was beaten loudly he jumped clear out of bed.

HERE'S ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION: WHY DOESN'T THE BRITISH FLEET DO SOMETHING TO THE GERMANS?

(One of the questions most often asked during the war concerns the inactivity of the British fleet. The Blade is printing this article as an answer to the popular query.—Editor's Note.)

BY JOHN L. BALDERSTON,

SWITZERLAND, June 22.—Where is the British fleet?

Why doesn't Admiral Jellicoe go in after the Germans?

Why doesn't the German fleet come out and fight?

When it does come out, will transports follow, bearing an army to invade England?

Why don't German submarines ever torpedo British battleships in the North sea?

What are the English submarines doing?

These are questions which puzzle the civilian population in Europe and elsewhere. The British grand fleet disappeared a year ago, a few days before war broke out, and although King George wirelessed Admiral Jellicoe on August 4 to "capture or destroy the enemy." Premier Asquith's reference to "the northern mists" is the only clew permitted the British public since then to Jellicoe's whereabouts. "Somewhere up there," the man in the street will reply, with a vague sweep of his arm to the north, if you ask him where the grand fleet hides itself. That is all he knows.

Easy to Answer.

Now, it is very easy to answer with exact accuracy all the questions propounded above, and to explain with reasonable certainty the plans of the British and German admiralties for the great struggle which, every naval man on both sides will tell you, is going to decide the war. But to print these answers, in Germany or England, would mean years in jail, if not an engagement before a firing squad, for "betraying naval secrets to the enemy."

I shall give the answer in this article written for America, where the press is free. I have had access in the three months in which I have obtained these facts to no sources of information not open to spies, and it is childish to suppose that anything written here is not known, with a wealth of additional details, to the Intelligence Departments in London and Berlin.

In explaining the strategical situation on the seas, it will also be made perfectly clear that Germany will not, of her own accord, force a rupture with the United States. To bring the American navy into the war would destroy Germany's only chance for world empire, a chance by no means as desperate as it seems. England has more ships, but Germany possesses important strategic advantages.

The German Plan.

The countless ships of Jellicoe's mighty armada are lying today in the Orkneys, in the Firth of Cromarty, in Lough Swilly, Dunfanaghy Bay and Mulroy Bay, or patroling the seas near those bases, placed like chessmen by the admiral's directing will in position to foil a certain German scheme for the conquest of England. The British authorities firmly believe their enemies have formed this plan, because they know it is the only one that offers Germany a chance of success. The German plan will first be outlined, and then the English counter-measures explained in detail.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, realizing that in a stand-up fight the High Seas Fleet could not hope to crush the Grand Fleet, because of its overwhelming superiority in weight of metal, plans to break out into the Atlantic Ocean with all his first line ships. There are only two routes the German fleet can follow; it can go through the English Channel, or out of the North Sea between Scotland and Norway, proceeding either through the Baltic from Kiel through the Kattegat and Skagerak, or directly north through the North Sea from the other end of the Kiel Canal, passing Helgoland.

German Coast Protected.

The German coasts, the layman will think, will then be left unprotected. Not at all. Incredible as it may seem, there are 100 heavy guns on the island of Helgoland, itself incased in armor of concrete and steel, and of these guns 400 are of 14-inch or greater calibre. They have the range of every square yard of sea for 20 miles in all directions.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into making the entire coast line of Germany impregnable, thousands of guns cover possible landing places, and English experts admit that if there were not a single German warship afloat, if there were no German mine fields, it is not likely that an enemy could land troops on the German shores; with submarines left behind to operate from the German harbors, as they will be when the fleet goes out, such an attempt would be too foolhardy to be tried. The Dardanelles campaign proves how powerless ships are against fortifications which, compared to those Germany has prepared, are like sand castles on the seashore.

What the Fleet Would Do.

If the German fleet breaks out into the Atlantic, it will scatter everywhere, sinking all merchant ships on the trade routes, excepting Americans, spreading ruin and terror among England colonies. Bermuda, Jamaica, Halifax, will be attacked and forced to coal the Kaiser's dreadnaughts. English coaling stations abound, great stores of coal cannot be quickly destroyed, and the vital problem of fuel will not worry the Germans for some time. The weak cruisers England has on patrol duty in the Atlantic must fly for their lives; a whole squadron of them could not stand against one modern battleship.

The American fleet, meanwhile, must remain neutral. Its entry into the war would make this whole scheme impossible. So Germany will make just such concessions, in the submarine dispute, as are necesary to keep the peace.

The German ships thus scattered through the Atlantic, the position of Great Britain will be desperate in the extreme. Jellicoe can do one of two things, keep his fleet in the North Sea and protect England against the German army, or chase the German ships into the Atlantic. Either course, it is highly probable, will result in the destruction of the Empire.

If the British fleet remains to guard the east coast, the command of the world oceans will pass instantly from England to Germany, with incalculable consequences. Even if food ships from Holland and Scandinavia can be protected and keep England from starvation, and if communications with the armies in Flanders can be kept up, her downfall, with the colonies cut off and the import of war munitions for herself and her allies stopped, will be only a question of months. The Germans, with the whole overseas empire at their mercy, can get all the coal they want, lay Canada and India and Australia under tribute, and patrol the seven seas until England cries quits.

The German Strategy.

If Jellicoe, adopting the alternative, gives chase, he must divide his armada into many parts to pursue the Germans, who will scatter in every direction. Some English ships, to be sure, will catch some German ships and sink them. But the great coup of German strategy can then be accomplished, with every chance of sucess. Admiral Count von Spee showed how to play this Teutonic trump card when he gathered his ships together into one squadron and descended upon the unsuspecting Craddock.

Admiral von Ingenohl, or von Tirpitz, if the grand old man of the German navy takes the command himself in this great venture, will bring his first line ships together, after dispersing them all over the Atlantic. The secret meeting place, to which the German ships will repair so as to all arrive at the some time, will be a spot in the open sea, selected long before the Germans make their break from Helgoland; it has probably been selected now. Each captain will know his part. If Jellicoe's grand fleet has scattered over the ocean, not every German dreadnaught will respond to the roll call, but the admiral in command, taking what ships he has, will head his reunited high seas fleet at top speed for the North Sea.

Army to Invade England.

Troop ships, crowded with the best soldiers of the German armies, will be waiting in the German ports. The first inkling the English get of the reunion of the scattered German ships into a great fleet, if all goes well, will be the appearance of the fleet in the North Sea. Before Jellicoe can gather enough ships to give battle and arrive on the scene, the remnants of English naval strength left on guard, together with the second line Mediterranean assistance that may have arrived, will have been destroyed, and a great army disembarked on English shores.

This army, the Germans firmly believe, will overrun and conquer Great Britain; meanwhile, the German fleet, its task accomplished, can again retire behind its mine fields and under and shelter of the guns of Helgoland and the shore. Jellicoe and his grand fleet may come back and welcome them—they will be too late!

England's Defense.

Before passing to Jellicoe's measures to prevent this plan from being consummated, it may be remarked that even if it succeeds England will not tamely submit to destruction. It is a good plan, and the British war office knows it. Asked the odds against the Germans, a high official in London recently remarked: "They have as much chance as a man who draws for a straight at poker." The odds against making a straight are between five and six to one.

There are at present at least 450,000 men of Kitchener's new army training on the east coast. Trenches have been dug in all strategic positions. Great stores of artillery and munitions are being kept in reserve. Britain may be loyal to France and devoted to Belgium, but Britain's first duty, the war office believes, is to herself. This explains why, with more than 2,500,000 British under arms, there are less than 800,000 in Flanders. Until the danger of German invasion is over, trained troops will be kept in England in sufficient quantity, in Kitchener's opinion, to defeat any possible army that may be landed.

To Keep Fleet Bottled Up.

Admiral Jellicoe's great task, as has been seen, is to keep the German fleet out of the open sea. If he fails in this, the chances of success will be all in the Kaiser's favor. During every international crisis in recent years the British fleet has gone to its stations in the north to prevent this dash for the sea, and any attempt of the German fleet to get out, during a period of strained relations, would have meant a battle, war or no war. Winston Churchill secretly mobilized the fleet last summer and sent it north two days before the Austrian ultimatum was sent to Servia.

If these main facts be kept in mind, the British naval strategy will be perfectly obvious. Jellicoe must concentrate his strength so that he can oppose a superior force to a German fleet attempting to break out of the North Sea at either end before the attempt can succeed; he must also keep his first line ships, during the period of waiting, safe from submarine attack.

If Jellicoe, violating these principles of strategy, waited off Helgoland, blockading the enemy's sea coast, he would not only be exposed to submarine attack, but the German fleet would make a dash through his line at night and, even if many ships were lost, would attain its primary object, the open sea.

If Jellicoe tried to brave the submarines, the mines and the guns of Helgoland, and sail into the mouth of the Elbe in search of the German fleet, he and England with him would simply commit suicide. Every naval officer in the world knows this, but the unthinking public in England still half expects such an attack.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN LOSES THE REPTILE, ETC.

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I'LL SHOW HOW A COMBINATION OF MIND AND MATTER CAN PUT IT ALL OVER ANYTHING THAT CRAWLS
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Spectacle Firm Makes Remarkable Off

A very unusual offer, and one which will undoubtedly be of great interest to readers of the Blade whose eyes require the aid of glasses is now being made by the St. Louis Spectacle House of St. Louis, Mo.

This well-known firm, which has fitted thousands of men and women with spectacles during the past years will send a pair of gold filled spectacles fitted with perfect vision, accurately ground lenses, for either reading or distant vision, in a handsome leatherette, plush-end spectacle case on ten days' free trial to all bona fide spectacle wearers (no children), who send for them. Just write your name and address on a pots card, also giving your age and how long you have been using spectacles, and send it to the following address: The St. Louis Spectacle House, St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

A CONVENIENT LOCK HAS JUST BEEN PATENTED

A lock that can be locked from one side without a key by the simple turn of the door handle, and that when so locked cannot be opened from the other side of the door was patented recently by Anders Gustaf Andersen of New York. This lock is intended for use on the doors of such apartments as bathrooms, private offices or doctors' consulting rooms, in which the certainty of absolute privacy is desired without the use of a key.

The bar on which the handles are turned turns a bar that presses against the two arms of the bolt thereby drawing this back with the tongue which fastens the door. A tumbler falls into place when the handle on the inside of the door is turned. When it has fallen the door is locked so far as the outside handle is concerned, for the latter handle cannot move the tumbler and this is in such position that the bolt cannot move back until the tumbler has been turned out of the way, which can be done only from the inside.

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DR. J. E. CANNADAY,
1200 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

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Aren't you sick and tired of wearing trusses you can't make hold, which you can't feel safe in, or which hurt so they scarcely give you a minute's peace?

Don't you know that such contraptions will sooner or later let your rupture get the best of you?

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Aren't you willing to make a sixty-day test—without having to risk a cent—and see for yourself what a relief it is to get rid of such misery-causing makeshifts?

No More Belts, Leg-Straps or Springs

We have found a way to hold any man's rupture without harmful pressure, without any belts or spring around your waist, without having to wear leg-straps.

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We have so much faith in it—have seen what it has done for so many others—that we are willing to make one especially for your case and send it to you for sixty days' trial. Willing to give you plenty of time to see for yourself just how good it is.

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And it tells all about the rupture holder. Shows how it holds, no belt or leg-straps, and automatically massages every strain, forced out the way overcomes the weakness of rupture. How it has brought cure in the almost hopeless. How it is water-proof and will hold in the bath. How you can get it on 60 days' trial and how little it costs if you keep it.

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BERLIN PRESS SEES A THREAT

Kaiser's Government Will Go Slow in Replying to President's Note.

Berlin, July 24.—The latest American note relative to Germany's method of conducting her submarine warfare was taken under consideration by foreign office officials today and a copy was telegraphed to Emperor William who has been at eastern headquarters for sometime, helping direct operations in Poland.

It is the universal opinion that a reply will not be forwarded to Washington until the middle of August, notwithstanding the fact that contents of the document were not unexpected. In fact, official circles received exactly what they had expected from President Wilson.

That the foreign minister, Dr. Von Jagow, and his assistants will move slowly and cautiously in reply to the note, was made plain today by attaches of the foreign office.

The future relations between the German empire and the United States will depend upon the rejoinder of this government and the German officials fully realize this.

Newspapers, in discussing the American note, marked the serious tone of it. Indeed, in some circles, the note was regarded as a definite threat.

There are two strong political elements in the German government just now. One stands for modification; the other for radical action. The radicals are willing to break off diplomatic relations with the United States but the conservatives regard this as a dangerous course. The exact attitude of Emperor William is not known to the public, but it is believed that he is anxious to adopt a middle course and to make concessions which would avert another declaration of war against Germany.

Dr. Von Jagow, the foreign minister, made a direct report upon the note to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor.

Count Ernest von Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, says that the German submarine campaign will not be restricted no matter how strong the American note may be.

KING VICTOR IS READY TO ENTER GORIZIA

Paris, July 26.—King Victor, the Duke of Aosta and General Cadorna are near Gorizia, waiting to enter the town at the head of the victorious Italian troops.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

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I want every person suffering with Acute, Chronic, Articular, Inflammatory or Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Gout, no matter how long or severe your case is, to write for a copy of my 200-page book on Rheumatism, which is FREE. Address Frederick Dugdale, M. D., Rheumatic Specialist, 372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Dept. 419.

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"FEDERAL VOLUNTEER ARMY," WHICH COULD MOUNT TO MILLIONS, MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO ACT FOR DEFENSE

Washington, July 23.—The "Federal Volunteer Army" may be the name of the new reserve army of citizen soldiery to be authorized by the next congress as one of the most important features of the administration's new plan for increasing the national defense.

The Toledo Blade recently suggested a plan very much like that under contemplation at this time; that is, the military experts who have had their attention directed to the suggestion in a Blade editorial of a few weeks ago say their general plan is the same. But the secretary of war is unwilling at this time to discuss it in detail. He recommended to the last congress legislation for a reserve army. There was not time to put the plan through at the last session.

The war department, however, is not disposed to recommend an extra session of congress to consider it. Therefore the plan will probably wait upon the pleasure of the President and the regular session in December next.

Millions to Defend.

The secretary of war has been advised by his experts who have been looking up the details, that there are 16,000,000 men of military age in the country. Think of any army, such as that, trained to a certain degree of proficiency that could be put into shape for efficient service in the field in three or six months! No power on earth could stand against it in an invasion. It would be a preservative of peace.

With so much material at hand the department has set out, according to the most reliable information here, to mold an army of reservists after the style of Swiss and Australian systems. The cry of "militarism," especially from the organized labor ranks, is ever a menace to any plan to create a large standing army. If the military forces are to be augmented without a fight it will have to be done through the upbuilding of the volunteer army.

The total military force of the United States today, counting the standing army, the navy, including the marine corps, and the national guard in all, is not to exceed 220,000 officers and men. This is a sorry comparison with the armed forces of some of the smaller countries of Europe. Military experts have estimated that a foreign foe could land on our eastern coast within ten days 200,000 men provided that they could evade the watchfulness of the United States navy, and in the war maneuvers of the United States forces it has been demonstrated that this could be done.

Could Land Million Here.

An expert in strategy has informed the secretary of war that within the brief period of a month a million men could probably be landed on the east coast of the United States by an European foe. The same expert figures that in three weeks an invading foe could put upon our west coast 200,000 men and within eight weeks could swell the invading army to a million. The same authority avers that he could not assemble an army in our present state of national unpreparedness, of 200,000 men in three weeks if the national guard were recruited up to its authorized strength and in a state of highest efficiency.

Today the military assets of the United States are widely scattered not only in this country but throughout the insular possessions. It is estimated that it would take six weeks to put our militia into a state of war efficiency and at least six months to train the raw recruit.

Much Training Needed.

In the present war in Europe Lord Kitchener has insisted on six months as necessary to train the so-called "territorials," corresponding with our national guard, for service at the front. The estimates of experts called into action by the secretary of war in his plan for a reserve army says that it would take a year under present conditions for the United States to put an army of a million men into effective shape for service in this country.

The plan for a federal volunteer army does not contemplate an interference with the national guard as now organized. There are local uses for the militia that will justify its continued existence in its present condition. But the plan would provide for the enlargement of West Point and the liberalization of it so that any young man with proper equipment and experience in military service would fit himself for service as an officer. The President, in one of his annual messages, has hinted at the general plan.

Service Not Compulsory.

It would encourage in every way military training and without making military service compulsory in the sense that it is in Germany and which has become obnoxious. It would make military training a necessary part of the education of the youth. The country would probably be divided on the line of congress districts, with a depot in each and a place where men might apply for the privilege of taking military training. The federal government would have to bear the expense of equipment. The service would have to be made more attractive than at present, not only in the matter of compensation, but in the other advantages which it would carry to the men who gave their service to their country in this way.

There would have to be an arrangement by which the volunteer army could be organized and its requirements met in time of peace with the least possible disturbance to civil employment. This is one of the reasons for adopting the plan of organizing the volunteer army by congressional districts to make as little interference with civil employment as possible.

The present plan goes further than the military training in time of peace, but contemplates the giving of a certain part of one's time from his civil engagements to service in camp at garrisons and in coast defenses in learning "the art of war." For this there would have to be a good compensation. Also there must be legislation to prevent private employers in any way interfering with the demands of military service even in time of peace.

As to the size of the reserve army it may be 500,000 or it may be two or three million at first, gradually increasing until in course of time every citizen capable of bearing arms will feel an interest in doing his share for the national defense.

TELLS MINERS OF GRAVE SITUATION

Lloyd-George Wins Their Support by Exposition of War's Dark Side.

London, July 21.—Work in the Wales mines will be resumed at once. Both sides have promised the government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached, and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winstone of the Miners' Federation, declared that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of the empire, who now were prepared to do everything possible to bring the war to a speedy termination.

Mr. Lloyd-George addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy that the men had decided to go back to work with him and his colleagues, "to fight the common foe." He added:

"A week of enormous value has been lost to this country. It is only gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged. Even now I am not sure that we fully realize what will be its effect on the whole course of human affairs. * * * The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. Five vessels from France lie in Cardiff harbor waiting for their bunkers to be filled, and I am going to ask you to make up for the lost time and show the democracy of France that you are prepared to assist her in the struggle for the freedom of the world.

"I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which makes it impossible for the Germans to despoil the Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France.

"Peace at home is essential. I am sick at heart at the necessity of calling attension to the gravity of the position, but the situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united action of every man and woman in the whole land.

"We have sent the men to the front; support them. If we do so we shall win a victory for Europe and liberty which will resound through the ages."

The miners cheered widly as Mr. Lloyd-George concluded his speech and left the hall.

In the reign of Philip III. of France women were forced to wear veils in obedience to ecclesiastical decree.

WARSAW IS THIRD CITY IN DOMINION OF CZAR

CRACOW is the center of Polish culture, the shrine at which the Polish nationalist adores the vanished glories of his race, but Warsaw is the center of Polish life. Cracow dreams of splendors, hazy in the past. Warsaw is the third city of Czar Nicholas' dominions, the most important in every industrial and commercial sense, writes I. S. Metcalf in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Warsaw is the greatest railroad center of the Rusian empire, the greatest manufacturing city, and the most important distributing point. Its machinery and chemicals, its textiles and iron ware, its pianos and leather goods, silver plate and carriages are famed throughout eastern Europe. The Vistula, here nearly half a mile broad, is navigable for large river boats for hundreds of miles above it; as from the city to the sea, and its water-borne commerce has made it possible for Warsaw to become a real competitor of the great industrial cities of Silesia for the trade of the eastern provinces of the German empire. In German hands it may prove as valuable as Liege with its armament and ammunition factories, or as the northern tier of French departments, with their coal and iron deposits, now in the kaiser's hands.

Was Capital of Republic.

Originally the seat of the dukes of Masovia, for nearly 200 years Warsaw was the capital of the Polish republic, succeeding Cracow in 1609, when Swedish influence began to be dominant in the Polish court. It thrived amazingly, although its possession was continually disputed by the Swedes, the Brandenburgers (Prussians), Russians and Austrians. The Swedes captured it in 1655 and lost it to the Poles the next year. In 1657 Sweden held it again, this time for seven years, but never was the land free from the curse of war. Augustus II., elector of Saxony and elective king of Poland (1697-1733) impoverished his two kingdoms to embellish and adorn his new capital, and his successor, Augustus III., continued the beautification of the city. Throughout the 18th century Warsaw's was the most brilliant court in Europe, save that of Versailles, and its university and its conservatory of music were world famed.

Russians in 1764.

In 1764 Russian troops first occupied the city to assure the election to the Polish throne of Stanislaus Poniatowski, paramour of the Empress Catherine. It was the preliminary to the first partition of Poland nine years later. In 1794 the Russians took it again, by storm, and there was bloody massacre in the Praga, the suburb on the right bank of the Vistula. The next year, in the third partition, Warsaw was given to Prussia. In 1806 French troops under Napoleon occupied the city and the conqueror set up his Grand Duchy of Warsaw as a promise of independence to Poles he hoped to lure into his battalions. In 1809 the Austrians took the city, but were driven out after Wagram. Since February, 1813, when the Russians, having vanquished Napoleon in the snows of the interior, poured westward to aid in crushing the first empire at Leipzig, the czar has held Warsaw for his own. Only once, from November, 1830, until September, 1831, have the freedom loving Poles been able to call the city theirs. The Russian general, Paskevitch, who carried it by storm September 7, 1831, gave the city over to his exasperated troops, and the bloodshed was appalling. Deportations, executions and cosfiscations of property followed on a grand scale and not until 1856 was martial law withdrawn. The year 1862 saw similar uprisings in the Polish capital and the Russian government felt compelled to use the most stringent measures to crush the clergy, the landed nobility and the turbulent artisans and educated classes. Scientific schools and high schools were closed, monasteries and nunneries forcibly emptied, and hundreds of Russian officials called in to take the places of the Poles.

Really a Polish City.

But the change brought astonishing prosperity, Cracow grew moldy under Austrian rule. The Polish lands seized by Frederick the Great never prospered under the "Germanization" policies of his successors. Poland's high-strung nobility had ever been its bane. Russia exterminated the aristocrats pitilessly, and the Polish common folk, denied political liberty but freed from obligations to the owners of the soil, found chance for advancement in industry and commerce. Warsaw is their city, despite its Russian governor general and Russian army corps. It is the metropolis of Russian Poland, a city of 800,000 inhabitants, magnificently built, proud alike of its glorious past and of its factories, its wharves, its municipal ownership of public utilities and its wonderful park system. By virtue of its railroads it is the key to Russia's interior. In Germany's hands it may be to the czar what Von Moltke called Metz to France—"a dagger at the heart."

KAISER READY TO WAGE WAR YEARS

Teutons Amply Provided With Materials and Food, Says Dispatch.

Berlin, July 23.—The Overseas News Agency yesterday gave out the following:

"Official investigations have established the fact that Germany is amply provided with all raw material necessary to continue the war for a long time to come. Good crops are furnishing sufficient quantities of breadstuffs, vegetables and potatoes, even permititng a considerable increase in cattle and swine, the number of which had been artificially decreased to guard against a scarcity of potatoes and fodder.

"The production of meat is thus increased. There are plenty of vegetable substances to produce all necessary oils and fats.

"Of greater importance is the certainty that Germany is producing enough lead to satisfy all demands. Besides the large reserve stores, there are immense quantities of lead pipes which are easily replaceable with iron. The stores of copper are large enough to manufacture all shells and shrapnel far beyond the probable duration of the war.

"Even if the prediction of Germany's enemies that the war will be of long duration should prove true, the copper now in private use could be replaced easily with other materials. Statistics show that the amount of copper used in roofs, household utensils, pots, plates and boilers is more than 2,000,000 tons, which is sufficient to continue the war for years."

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST

Berlin, July 23.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News agency today gave out the following despatch from Geneva:

"The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

U. S. SUPPLIES MAY SAVE RUSSIA

20,000 American Freight Cars and 400 Locomotives at Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, July 21.—Twenty thousand American freight cars and 400 American locomotives are due here from the United States within the next two months to relieve the congestion of supplies destined for the Russian armies at the front.

The army corps on the German-Austrian battle line need guns, rifles, ammunition, armored cars—many hundreds of them—dynamite, pig lead and pig copper, cotton for clothing, and food—and Vladivostok hopes to see to it that they get it all.

The guns and rifles and ammunition are arriving from Japan and the United States by the steamer load. The armored motor cars are coming by the hundreds from the United States. So also is the lead, copper, and dynamite. As for the cotton—it is coming out from New York via Panama in such vast quantities that, more than anything else, it has caused this terrific congestion of supplies, which has forced Russia to place rush orders for locomotives and cars to get them off to the front.

Ships bringing these vast supplies are arriving in such number and with such rapidity that they cannot be accommodated at the docks.

Russians believe Vladivostok is to save the day for the Russian armies, and every possible human effort is made to forward these precious supplies to their destination at the front.

WIFE OF LUSITANIA VICTIM KILLS SELF

New York, July 23.—Mrs. G. L. P. Vernon, whose husband, a film producer, was lost with the Lusitania, was found dead in her apartment yesterday in West Eleventh street. She is believed to have shot herself. Mrs. Vernon had continued her husband's film business. Under the door were found two telegrams, addressed to her from Pittsburgh, saying business was poor.

TEUTONS MENACE POLISH CAPITAL FROM THE NORTH

London, July 26.—Fighting for Warsaw has shifted from South Poland, where the most desperate efforts of Field Marshal von Mackensen have been unable to win an appreciable advance, to the north of the Polish capital, where the Germans have crossed the Narew river along a wide front.

ing to establish around Warsaw.

Petrograd so far has not admitted this German success. It also still is apparent, London military observers say, that the Ostrolenka fortress, from which radiate three useful strategic railroads, continues to be controlled by the Russians, although the attack of the Germans from Pultusk northwards has brought them to a point south of Ostrolenka. The latest success of the Germans brings them within 25 miles of North Warsaw, but the Polish capital has a second line of defense in this direction along the Bug river.

To the southward the Germans are attacking the defense of lines near Piaseczno, which is 12 miles from Warsaw. That the situation in the capital is becoming more precarious is indicated by the news that the Russians are withdrawing all men and material for the manufacture of munitions from the city.

The stubborn hold of the Russians on the Lublin-Chelm railroad continues. The Austro-German troops, Russian advices say, not only are being held along this line, but are suffering under fierce counter-attacks.

Saturday's official statement said that both fortresses had been stormed, but it was not until today that their actual character became known.

THE WAR ELSEWHERE

A French torpedo boat destroyer, evidently co-operating with the Italian fleet, is reported from Toulon to have destroyed the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta island, one of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic sea.

Riva, an Austrian town on Lake Garda, has been the object of an attack from the air by Italian aviators. Two aeroplanes dropped 18 bombs on the local railroad station "with excellent results," according to the Italian official announcement.

An observer at the Dardanelles describes a successful effort on the part of a British aeroplane to prevent a submarine from discharging a torpedo at a British troop ship. The aviator dropped shells so close to the submarine that it was compelled to seek safety under the sea.

Except for the consolidation of the French success in the Vosges mountains, which resulted in the capture of 800 Germans, Paris reports only artillery and mine warfare along the western front.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF 10,000 CHRISTIANS

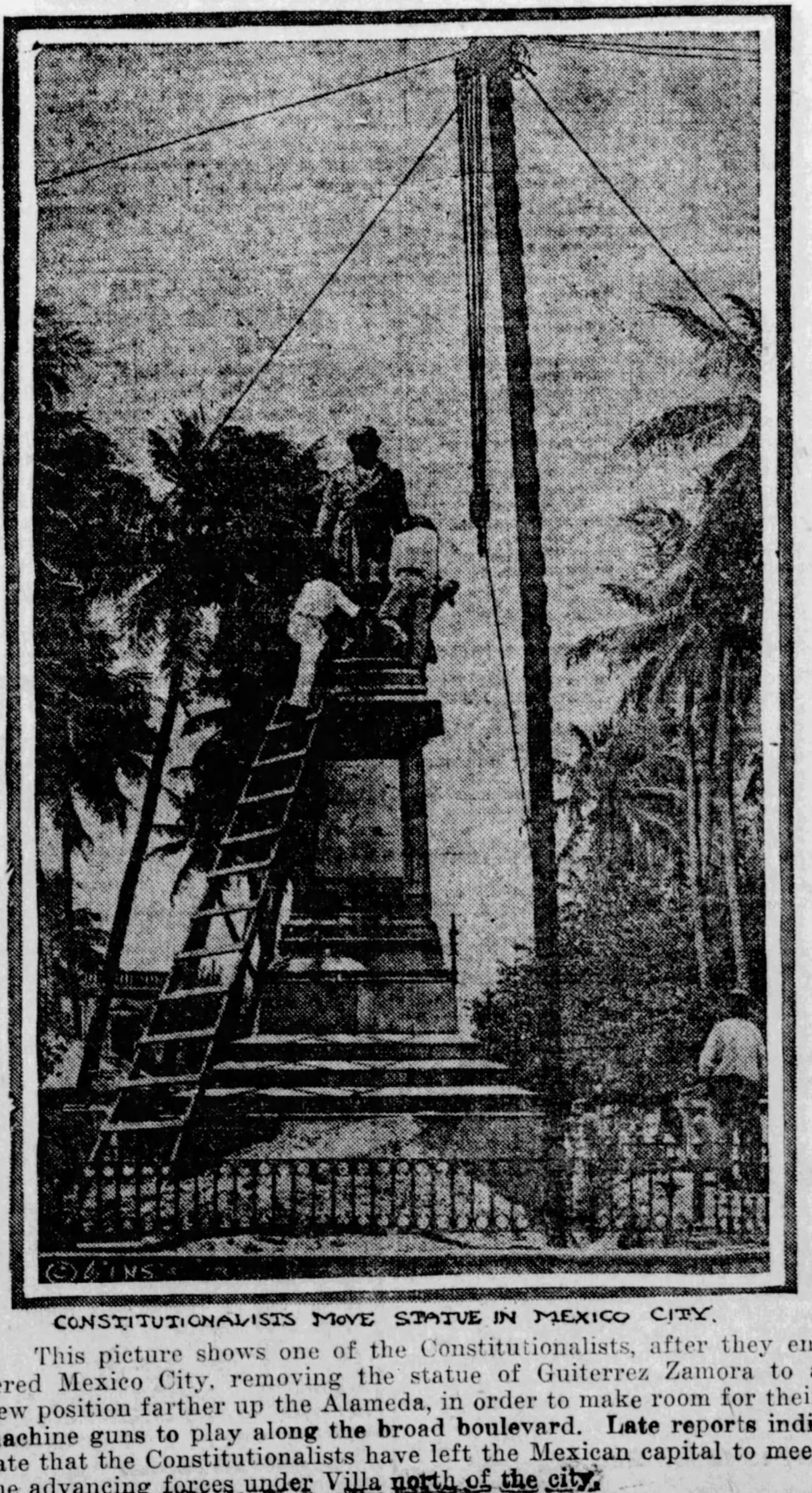
Armenians Killed in Worst Slaughter Ever Recorded.

Petrograd, July 23.—More than 10,000 Armenians have been massacred by Turks in the worst slaughter of Christians ever recorded, according to the Novo Vreenia. The scene of the massacre was at Bitlis and in the surrounding district west of Lake Van, Turkish Armenia.

After looting and burning homes of Christians in Bitlis and torturing and killing many of the residents of that city, the Turks gathered 9,000 men, women and children from the nearby villages and drove them more than 30 miles to the banks of the Tigris, where all were shot. Their bodies were then thrown into the river.

Another thousand who had escaped the first slaughter were later dragged from their places of refuge and also put to death.

CHANGE MEXICO CITY MAP



CONSTITUTIONALISTS MOVE STATUE IN MEXICO CITY.

This picture shows one of the Constitutionalists, after they entered Mexico City, removing the statue of Guiterrez Zamora to a new position farther up the Alameda, then took up machine guns to play along the broad boulevard. Late reports indicate that the Constitutionalists have left the Mexican capital to meet the advancing forces under Villa north of the city.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, O., July 26.—Light stocks and plenty of wet weather in the west and northwest to delay movement of the wheat crop, brought a higher opening in the bread cereal today. Foreign crop news was unfavorable and generally cloudy conditions at home helped the upward trend. Early in the morning cash and July wheat were at $1.14½ and September at $1.11 to $1.11¼. Selling loosened the tension somewhat during the morning.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 26.	Close July 24.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.14	1.14¾	1.11	1.11	1.14
July	1.14	1.14¾	1.11	1.11	1.14
Sept.	1.11	1.11¼	1.08½	1.08½	1.10¾
Dec.	1.14½	1.14¾	1.12	1.12	1.14
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	81½	83
July	83½	83½	81¼	81½	83
Sept.	80	80	78¾	78¾	79½
Dec.	66¾	66⅞	65¾	65¾	66¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	58	59
July	57½	57½	....	58	57
Sept.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	39¾
Dec.	42⅜	42½	41¾	41¾	42¼
Clover Seed—					
Prime	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.90
Oct.	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.20
Dec.	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.20
Mar.	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.20
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	96	97
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	8.45	8.45	....
Aug.	8.60	8.60	8.45	8.45	8.65
Timothy—					
Prime	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.60
Sept.	2.75	2.75	2.72½	2.75	2.70
Oct.	2.65	2.65	2.62½	2.65	2.60

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 26.	Close July 24.
Wheat—					
July	1.14½	1.16¾	1.11⅛	1.11¾	1.14⅛
Sept.	1.09	1.09¼	1.06¼	1.06½	1.08¾
Dec.	1.12	1.12	1.08⅜	1.08½	1.10¾
Corn—					
July	80½	80½	78¼	78¼	80½
Sept.	75⅝	75⅝	74⅛	74⅛	75⅝
Dec.	65⅛	65¼	63⅞	63⅞	64¾
Oats—					
July	54½	55	51½	51⅞	54
Sept.	38¼	38⅜	37½	37⅝	38¼
Dec.	40	40	39⅛	39¼	39⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 26.	Close July 24.
Pork—					
July	13.70	13.70	13.12	13.12	13.85
Sept.	14.05	14.05	13.35	13.35	14.10
Oct.	14.25	14.25	13.50	13.52	14.25
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	7.75	8.00
Sept.	8.00	8.02	7.80	7.85	8.10
Oct.	8.07	8.12	7.95	7.95	8.22
Ribs—					
July	....	....	....	9.40	9.80
Sept.	9.82	9.82	9.50	9.50	9.90
Oct.	9.67	9.72	9.50	9.50	9.82

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 26.	Close July 24.
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.46½	1.41½
Sept.	....	....	....	1.06½	1.08½
Dec.	....	....	....	1.07½	1.09¾

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close July 26.	Close July 24.
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.51	1.47
Sept.	....	....	....	1.08¾	1.11
Dec.	....	....	....	1.09¼	1.11¼

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25¼@27c; solid pack, 25@27c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, 15c doz.

Beans—New wax, 3c pound; green, 3c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage—75c.

Carrots—20c doz.

New Sugar Corn—25c doz.

Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.

Cauliflower—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—25@50c per dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, 4c per pound; head, 60c bu.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.25.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—New, green, 8@10c dozen bunches.

Onions—Per bushel, 90c.

Spanish Onions, per crate, $1.75.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.

Peas—Home-grown, $1.25 bu.

Potatoes—New, $1.35 per bbl.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, Southern, 15c dozen.

Spinach—Home-grown, 35c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Missouri Tomatoes, bushel crates, $1.75.

Tomatoes—Home-grown hothouse, 11c lb.

Turnips—New, 75c per bu.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.65@2.00.

California Valencias—$3.75@4.25.

Georgia Elberta Peaches—6-basket crates, $1.75.

Arkansas Elberta Peaches— $1.60 bu.

California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.

Georgia Watermelons—20@35c each.

Georgia Cantaloupes—$1.00 crate.

Arizona Rockyford Cantaloupes—Per crate, 45 size, $3.25; Arizona flat crates of 12 to 15 'lopes, $1.25.

Sour Cherries—$2.50 24-qt. crate.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25@4.00 per box.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $4.25 box.

Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $4.25@4.50 bushel.

Dewberries—$3.50 24-qt. crate.

Raspberries—Black, $4.50; red, $5.00 per crate.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

CiderTonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c.

Broilers, 20c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¼c.

Fat Bacon—11½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $23.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $30.00@33.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 63@65c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce

New York, July 26.—Flour firmly held; spring patents, $6.50@7.00; winter patents, $5.50@5.75; winter straights, $5.25@5.40; Kansas straights, $5.80@6.00. Pork unsettled; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $21.00@22.00; short clears, $19.00@21.50. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard quiet; middle west, $8.05@8.15. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; prime, $1.32½; No. 1, $1.25@1.27½; No. 2, $1.22½; No. 3, $1.15; shipping, $1.00. Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 28c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter steady; receipts, 8,695; creamery, extras (92 score), 26¼c; creamery (higher scoring), 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 16,955; fresh gathered, extras, 24@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; nearby hennery, browns, 24@26c. Cheese weak; receipts, 1,562; state, whole milk, fresh, flats and twins, white and colored, specials, 14@14½c; do. average fancy, 13¾@14c. Live poultry, prices not settled; dressed steady; western frozen roasting chickens, 18@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 13½@17c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

Cotton.

New York, July 26.—Cotton futures opened steady; October, 9.10c; December, 9.40c; January, 9.48c; March, 9.73c; May, 9.94c. Easier Liverpool cables and generally favorable weather in the belt over Sunday together with a private condition report of 79.2 against 80.5 last month and 79.2 last year, induced considerable selling in the cotton market early today. Another factor having some weight was the announcement at the close of last week that southern offerings were beginning to be made in a small way at a basis making it profitable to deliver in contract markets. The opening here was steady with prices 5@8 points lower, but afterwards most of the decline was recovered on the failure of the official forecast to indicate any rain in the southwest.

Just before midday, following cable news that an American freight steamer had been torpedoed by the Germans, prices sustained a violent break which carried October down to 892 and December to 917, representing a drop of 25@27 points under the close of Saturday. On the decline, there was heavy buying for Wall street account temporarily checking the collapse, although conditions remained very unsettled at midday with prices only a few points above the lowest.

Further covering in the early afternoon advanced prices 8 to 12 points from lowest on reports that the torpedoed vessel had been carrying contraband. Spot interests were also credited with large purchases on the midday break.

Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 9.05c. Sales, 600 bales.

Cotton futures closed very steady: October, 9.06c; December, 9.32c; January, 9.41c; March, 9.66c; May, 9.89c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; unsettled; bulk, $6.80@7.35; light, $7.45@7.85; mixed, $6.75@7.75; heavy, $6.45@7.40; rough, $6.45@6.65; pigs, $6.75@7.65. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; easy; native beef cattle, $6.25@10.25; western steers, $6.85@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.25@9.15; calves, $7.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; firm; sheep, $5.85@6.80; lambs, $6.00@8.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock

Pittsburgh, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; active; top, $9.90. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; active; prime heavies, $7.70; heavy mixed, $7.80@8.80; mediums, $8.10@8.15; Yorers and pigs, $8.20@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; active; top sheep, $6.75; top lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 700; active; top, $11.50.

Buffalo Live Stock

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900; active; prime steers, $9.75@10.05; shipping, $8.75@9.60; butchers, $7.00@9.50; heifers, $5.50@8.75; cows, $3.50@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active, 50c higher; $4.50@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,200; active, 10@30c higher; heavy, $7.70@8.00; mixed, $8.10@8.25; Yorkers, $8.25@8.50; pigs, $8.35@8.50; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400; active; lambs, $5.00@9.75; yearlings, $4.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.75; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.25.

NATURALIST LOSES HIS HANDS IN ARCTIC

Nome, Alaska, July 23.—Johann Koren, a Norwegian naturalist, in the Arctic for the Smithsonian institute, suffered the loss of both hands by freezing last winter while his expedition was fast in the ice in Kolyma river, Siberia. The news was brought by the steamer Corwin, which returned here yesterday from a walrus hunt.

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5,000 SUFFERERS TO GET FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

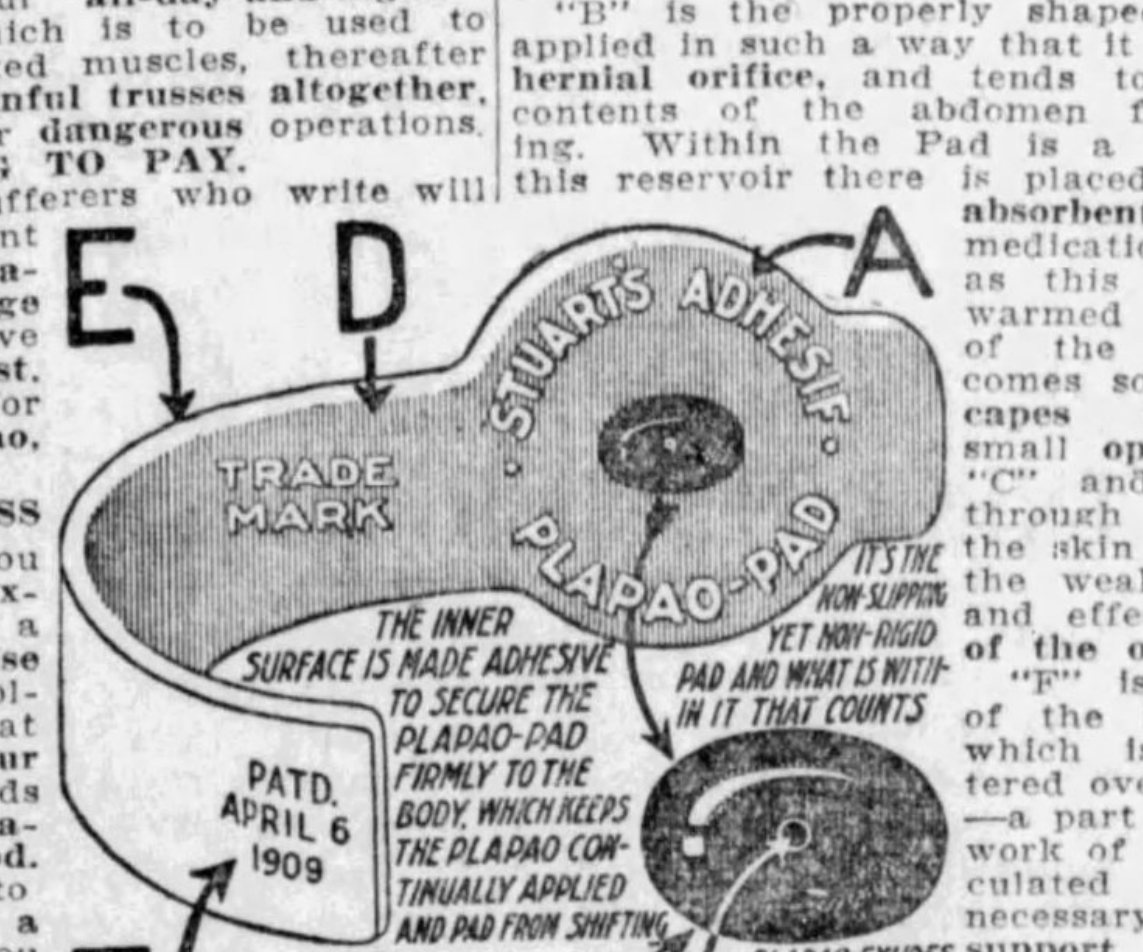
This generous offer is made by the inventor of a wonderful "all-day-and-night"-working method which is to be used to strengthen the relaxed muscles, thereafter doing away with painful trusses altogether, and the necessity for dangerous operations.

NOTHING TO PAY.

The first 5,000 sufferers who write will be sent a sufficient quantity of the Plapao without charge to enable you to give it a thorough test. Nothing to pay for this trial of Plapao, now, or ever.

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, stop it, you know by your own experience it is only a makeshift, a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health because it tends to retard the circulation of the blood. Why, then, continue to wear it? Here is a better way, which you can now prove for yourself, free of charge.



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PLAPAO-PAD
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IT'S THE NON-SLIPPING YET NON-RIGID PAD AND WHAT IS WITHIN IT THAT COUNTS
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PLAPAO EXUDES THROUGH THIS OPENING
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USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called Plapao, which is contractive in nature, and taken together with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to increase the circulation of the blood, thus revivifying the muscles and restoring them to their normal strength and elasticity. Then, and not until then, can you expect the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, purposely to prevent the pad from shifting, they have therefore proven to be an important adjunct in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss.

Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases—and of long standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A striking feature of the Plapao-Pad system of treatment is the comparatively short time it takes to get results.

This is because the action is continuous—night and day, throughout the whole of the 24 hours.

There is no inconvenience, no discomfort, no pain. Yet, waking, or sleeping, working or idling—this wonderful remedy is invisibly infusing the abdominal muscles with the new life and strength they require to perform their rightful function of keeping the bowels in place without the artificial support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED.

The principle upon which the Plapao-Pad works can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and reading the following explanation:

The PLAPAO-PAD is made of a strong flexible material "E," which is designed to conform to the movements of body, and be perfectly comfortable to wear. Its inside surface is adhesive (similar to, yet quite different from an adhesive plaster)—to prevent the Pad "B" from shifting and getting out of place.

"A" is the enlarged end of the PLAPAO-PAD, which overlies the atrophied and weakened muscles to keep them from giving away further.

"B" is the properly shaped Pad, to be applied in such a way that it blocks up the hernial orifice, and tends to prevent the contents of the abdomen from protruding. Within the Pad is a reservoir. In this reservoir there is placed a wonderful absorbent - astringent medication. As soon as this medication is warmed by the heat of the body it becomes soluble and escapes through the small opening marked "C" and is absorbed through the pores of the skin to strengthen the weakened muscles and effect a closure of the opening.

"F" is the long part of the PLAPAO-PAD which is to be plastered over the hipbone—a part of the framework of the body, calculated to give the necessary solidity and support to the PLAPAO-PAD.

PROVE IT AT MY EXPENSE.

Send no money. I want to prove to you at my own expense that you can conquer your rupture.

When the weak muscles recover their strength and elasticity—

And the unsightly, painful, dangerous protrusions disappear—

And that horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished never to return—

And you recover your vigor, vitality, energy, strength—

And you look and feel better in every way and your friends remark about your improved appearance—

Then you'll know your rupture is conquered—and you'll sincerely thank me for urging you so strongly to accept, NOW, this wonderful free trial.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE TRIAL

Make a personal test of its value. Send no money, for the Free Trial Plapao costs you nothing, yet it may bring you a Health-Restoration more precious than much fine gold. Accept this free "Trial" today and you will be glad you took advantage of this opportunity as long as you live. Write a postcard or fill out the coupon today, and by return mail you will receive the free trial Plapao, with a presentation copy of Mr. Stuart's 48-page book on Rupture, containing full information regarding the method which was awarded a Diploma with Gold Medal at Rome, and Diploma with Grand Prix at Paris, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this dreadful affliction.

If you have some friend who is ruptured, tell him about this great offer.

5,000 readers can obtain this free treatment. The response is certain to be enormous. To avoid disappointment write NOW.

SEND COUPON TODAY TO
PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc.,
Block 757, St. Louis, Mo.
For Free Trial Plapao and Book on Rupture.

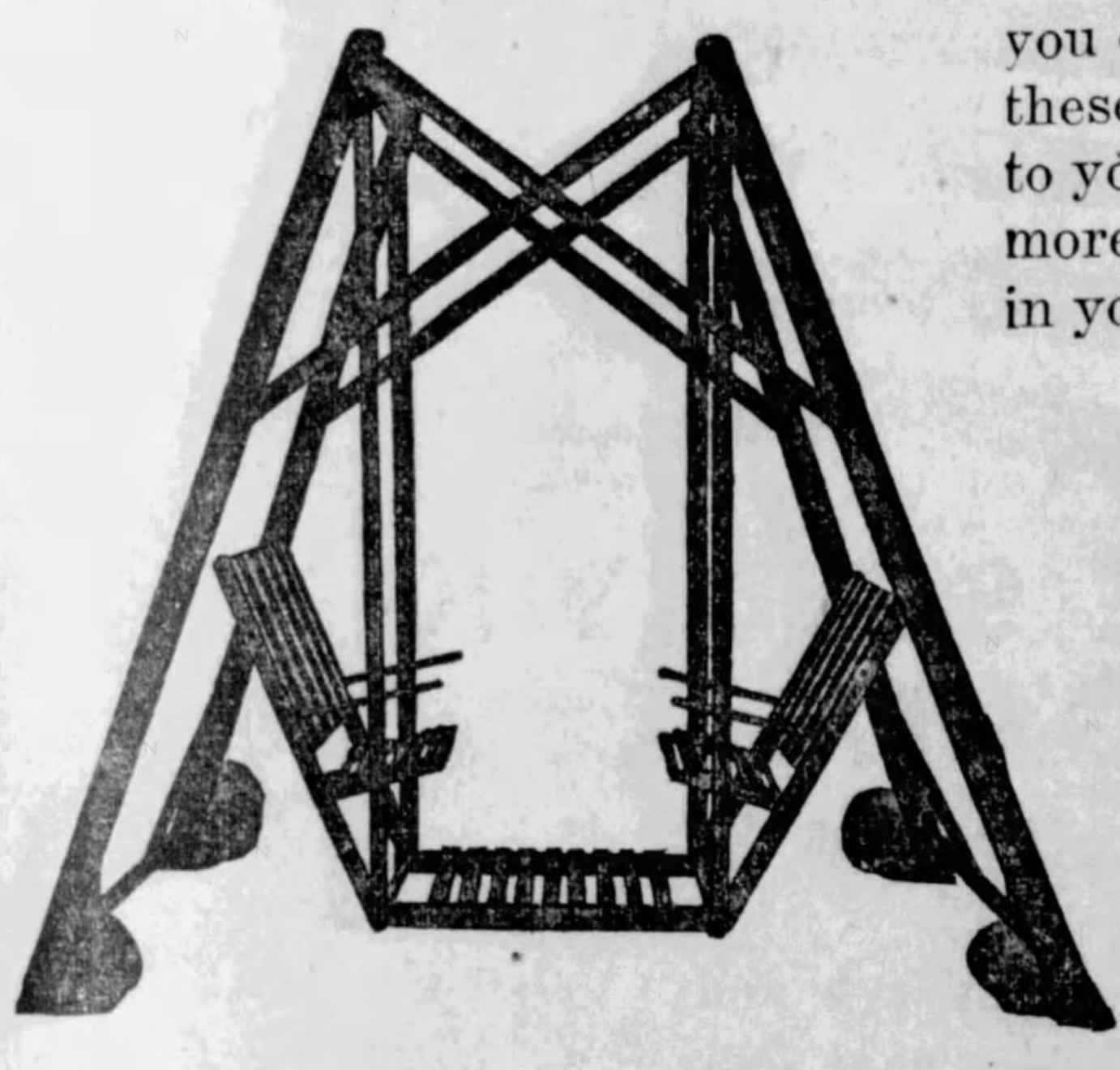
Name..

Address..
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

JUST A FEW LEFT AT THIS PRICE

Lawn Swing $4.33

Orders for this swing have been pouring in from all over the country. Our readers have shown fine appreciation of a real bargain. There are about fifty more of these swings still to be sold—you can still secure one for $4.33. After these are gone you will have to resort to your local store and pay 50 per cent more. First come, first served. Send in your order now.



$4.33 F. O. B. FACTORY

Weight is only 115 lbs., so freight cost is small.

The general usefulness of these swings is amazing. Every member of the family from the little tots to grandaddy will love to rest in it, to play in it.

THIS SWING WILL LAST FOR MANY YEARS

This swing is nine feet high, strongly built for any reasonable stress. The seats hang from strong axles, and swing evenly and easily from the slightest foot-pressure on the footrest. The handsome crimson coat of enamel paint will not fade, blister or flake. Send for your swing. Save 50 per cent. Send today.

Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio.

OVERLOADING IS CAUSE OF TRAGEDY

United States Steamboat Inspectors Are Given Early Blame in Probe.

Chicago, July 26.—President Wilson's order for an immediate and sweeping investigation of the Eastland calamity was carried out today.

Behind closed doors in the federal building, a conference of frimfaced men began the preliminary work of inquiry. The conference was attended by Dickinson Hoover, of the federal bureau of steamboat inspection, who came here from Washington; Charles H. Westcott, of Detroit, chief of the eighth district of inspection; District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, and a representative of the state's attorney's office.

The first act of the conference was to bar from its deliberations Captain Ira B. Mansfield, federal inspector, who certified on July 6 that the Eastland was seaworthy.

Blames Overloading.

"The Eastland was overloaded and the overloading was responsible for the tragedy Saturday."

This was the finding of State's Attorney Hoyne today after examining more than 100 witnesses.

The statement of Assistant State's Attorney Ragon, discussing the results of the investigation, said:

"All our testimony points to the fact that the boat was overloaded. There are other considerations, but the main fact is that overloading caused the tragedy.

"They had too many persons too high on the ship. The question of ballast has been brought up, but that is of secondary importance. We have been investigating since early Saturday morning. We have questioned more than 100 witnesses. Everything points to overloading, and the state's attorney's office is prepared to charge this.

"There are other violations and irregularities. Some of the inside facts as to the working of the government inspectors will be revealed in our complete report on the catastrophe.

"We found that the gangways were not closed. This would have helped stop the inrush of water. The lower portholes were not closed either, as they should have been. But all these are of minor importance compared to the big fact that the ship carried more passengers than she should have."

Lays Blame on U. S. Inspectors.

The coroner announced that every person who had any information bearing on the tragedy would be heard by this jury.

Mayor Thompson is hurrying back to Chicago from San Francisco to take charge of the city's part in the investigation and the relief work.

State's attorney declared that much of the responsibility for the disaster rests with the United States inspection service. He says the records of the inspection bureau show that the federal officials were warned that the Eastland was unseaworthy a year ago, and that so far as he can find out, no heed was paid to the warning.

The state's attorney also said that he had learned that the life preservers on the Eastland contained granulated cork instead of whole pieces of cork as required by marine law.

Forty-four officers and members of the crew of the ill-fated steamer were locked up today pending developments of the inquiries. Those in custody include the captain, first and second mates of the Eastland and some of the officials of the company owning the vessel.

More than 40 witnesses, members of the crew, and eyewitnesses of the tragedy, already have been examined at the state's attorney's office. Stenographers have taken 1,000 pages of testimony. Early today, a force of 50 detectives set out to raid sailors' boarding houses in an effort to round up all the members of the Eastland's crew. From them the authorities hope to obtain important facts as to the condition of the steamer.

More Arrests Made.

The two wheelsmen who were at the helm of the Eastland when she tipped over were taken into custody today. They were Albert Webber and William Gordon, both of Chicago. The arrest of the two was ordered by First Deputy Schuettler.

Dickinson Hoover, acting supervising inspector of the Chicago federal steamboat bureau, today held a long telephone conversation with Edward Sweet, acting secretary of commerce in Washington.

"He told me to go the limit," said Hoover when he emerged from the phone booth. "He said to spare no one in our investigation."

Hoover was summoned today to appear before the county grand jury in the state's investigation of the Eastland tragedy.

Woman Sympathizer With Oil Strikers

MRS. J. SARGEANT CRAM

New York, July 27.—After a visit to the scene of the oil workers' strike at Bayonne, N. J., Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, wife of Public Service Commissioner Gram, and a noted social worker, announced that she was in sympathy with the strikers.

"These poor workers deserve anything they can force these tyrannical companies to give them," she said. "I am horrified by some of the things I have learned. Living conditions for the poor people in Bayonne is wretched beyond description."

NEW POLICY ON MEXICO PLANNED

Washington Speculates What President Has in Mind for Republic.

Washington, July 27.—Official announcement that the United States government shortly would make a definite move to solve the Mexican problem, led to some speculation here today as to just what course would be pursued. The announcement did not reveal the nature of the action planned.

President Wilson has been giving close study to the Mexican situation, particularly since the heads of the warring factions have failed to heed his warning to settle their difficulties and bring peace to the troubled republic. The President, it is said is weighing carefully several suggested courses, but no announcement of his decision likely will be made until after his return from Cornish, N. H.

The most probable step, it was said, will be to make a formal plea to Gen. Carranza to confer with other faction leaders in an effort to restore peace. Failing in this, a conference of other Mexican chiefs would be urged. A government formed by them might be recognized by the United States and aid given to maintain it.

MEXICANS IN U. S. MAY UNITE AGAINST CARRANZA

San Diego, Cal., July 27.—The presence here today of Alberto Madero, uncle of Francisco Madera, president of Mexico, and Alberto Mascarens, a wealthy banker of Nogales, Sonora, gave rise to speculation regarding their visit. One report was that they were interested in a plan for the overthrow of Carranza, the movement having for its object the uniting of the forces opposed to Carranza and the selection of a candidate for the presidency acceptable to all.

A process has been invented in India for producing saltpeter of about 94 per cent purity.

CRIES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN STRIKE TERROR WHEN SHIP SINKS

Miss Anna Fredericks, 19, was pulled up on the high side of the ship by two men. Telling her story, she said:

"I heard 500 women and babies scream at once. It was the most terrible thing one could imagine. The lower deck must have been full of people who could not escape."

Miss Agnes Summit, 22, who was picked up by the tug Kenosha, declared the women were given the first opportunity for escape by the men on board the boat.

William Sharp, Jr., an oiler on the steamer Petoskey, which was standing nearby when the Eastland went over, manned a lifeboat with three other members of the Petoskey's crew and saved 100 persons who were floundering about in the river.

"Bodies were bobbing up like apples in a tub," said Sharp, describing his experience. "The shieks of the drowning were terrible. As fast as we could get our boat filled we rowed them to the dock and returned for more."

Peter Boyle, a lookout on the Petoskey, dived into the water to save a little girl floating on the surface. He never came up. It was supposed he broke his neck.

Frank Erickson, of Grand Haven, Mich., an oiler, and Clyde Shearer, of St. Joseph, Mich., water tender, dived overboard and swam to the dock. As they drew themselves up they saw four women swept off the boat's upturned side, clinging to each other and being swept out into the river by the swirling caused by the settling of the big lake liner. The two men plunged in again and brought the women to the dock, where men on shore pulled them to safety.

Edward Agler, of Sicoce, a suburb, was pushed off the Eastland and in the scramble was separated from his wife. He tried to save her, but saw her go under the water. She did not reappear, and Adler, seeing his sister-in-law, Mrs. Minnie Polke, struggling in the water, caught her in his arms and swam ashore. He tried to swim back to search for his wife, but was forcibly dragged ashore by men on the dock.

IROQUOIS, LUSITANIA AND NOW THE EASTLAND TAKE TOLL IN ONE FAMILY

The Plamondon family figured in its third disaster today. Members of the family narrowly escaped death in the Iroquois theatre disaster, in which 600 lives were lost several years ago.

Charles A. Plamondon and wife met death when the steamship Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine. The Eastland disaster also claims as probable victims other members of the family.

On the Eastland were E. K. Plamondon, cousin of Charles A. Plamondon, his wife and four children. Latest reports indicate that, while the father and mother and two of the children were saved, two children were lost. Marie and Vera Plamondon, 18 and 19 years years old, respectively, were rescued and taken to a hospital for treatment.

U. S. SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUB

Leelanaw, Carrying Contraband Cargo of Flax to Belfast, Torpedoed.

London, July 26.—Within 48 hours after the German foreign office had received President Wilson's latest note on submarine warfare, a German U boat torpedoed the American steamer Leelanaw, off the coast of Scotland. Her crew was landed at Kirkwell, Scotland, today.

The Leelanaw was torpedoed on Sunday morning, while bound from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of flax. Before she went to the bottom, the crew took to the boats under direction of Capt. Delk. The identity of the submarine that sank the Leelanaw has not yet been ascertained.

Reports from Kirkwall say that the Leelanaw was approached Sunday morning by the German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. The submarine ordered the ship to stop and the commander then put a crew aboard. The commander inquired after the Leelanaw's cargo, and on being told it was flax, immediately declared it contraband and then ordered the entire crew to the boats. After they put off from the ship she was torpedoed and went to the bottom.

The Leelanaw was formerly called the Earnwell. She was 280 feet long and of 1,924 gross tons. She left Galveston May 5 and New York May 17 with a cargo of cotton for Archangel. Early in June she was detained by the British authorities at Kirkwall. This action was taken because her cargo, although destined for Russia, was consigned by way of Gothenburg, Sweden, which country forbids the export of cotton.

Having discharged her cargo at Archangel it is evident that the Leelanaw was returning when she was sunk.

An official statement of the German government, issued April 18, 1915, set forth that flax is contraband of war.

The Leelanaw was commanded by Capt. D. B. Delk. Her crew consisted of seven officers and 32 men and her owners, The Harby Steamship Co., planned to return the Leelanaw, in ballast to this country. The Leelanaw's agents had no information regarding the sinking of the steamship other than that contained in the press despatches.

Some Tragedies of the Great Lakes

Hundreds of lives have been blotted out in tragedies attending navigation on the great lakes in the last half century. Scarcely a season passes when the sacrifice to commerce or pleasure on the inland seas does not exceed 100 persons.

Some of the most startling casualties are enumerated below in a partial list of vessels lost with heavy toll of human life. There have been many others, while hundreds of men have met death singly or collectively in disasters where the loss of life was less great.

The following are the most disastrous in the past 60 years:

Steamer G. P. Griffin, burned off Cleveland, Lake Erie, July 17, 1850; 286 lost.

Steamer Atlantic, November, 1852, collision with steamer Ogdensburg, off Long Point, Lake Erie; more than 150 lost.

Steamer Merchant, foundered Lake Superior, 1857; all on board lost.

Steamer Lady Elgin, September 8, 1860, collision with schooner Augusta off Evanston, Ill., Lake Michigan; 283 lost.

Steamer Dacotah, sunk off Sturgeon Point, Lake Erie, November, 1860; all on board lost.

Steamer Pewaibic, August 9, 1865, collision with steamer Metetor off Thunder Bay Light, Lake Huron; 30 lost.

Steamer H. G. Coburn, October 15, 1871, wrecked Lake Superior; 31 lost.

Schooner Whitney, foundered Lake Superior, 1872; all on board lost.

Schooner Mollison, foundered Superior, 1873; all on board lost.

Steamer Wanbuna, foundered 1879, in Georgia bay; 30 lost.

Steamer Alpena, foundered in Lake Michigan, October 16, 1880; 76 lost.

Steamer Asia, foundered Lake Superior, 1882; more than 100 lost.

Steamer Manistee, foundered in Lake Superior, 1883; all on board lost.

Steamer Sunbeam, foundered in Lake Superior, August 28, 1883; 30 lost.

Steamer Vernon, foundered in Lake Michigan, October 29, 1887; 41 lost.

Schooner Hume, foundered in Lake Michigan, May 21, 1891; all on board lost.

Schooner Atlanta, foundered Lake Superior, 1891; all on board lost.

Schooner Nashua, foundered in Lake Huron, 1892; 14 lost.

Steamer Western Reserve, foundered Lake Superior, August 30, 1892; 28 lost.

Steamer F. H. Gilcher, supposed collision with schooner Ostrich, Lake Michigan, 1862; all on board lost.

Steamer J. H. Jones, Georgian bay, November 26, 1896; 26 lost.

Steamer Chicora, foundered Lake Michigan, January 21, 1895; 26 lost.

Steamer Niagara, foundered off Long Point, Lake Erie, December 5, 1899; 12 lost.

Steamer Baltimore, foundered of Point Sable, Lake Huron, 13 lost.

Steamer Hudson, foundered Lake Superior, September 16, 1901; more than 24 lost.

Steamer Bannockburn, Lake Superior, November 21, 1901; 20 lost.

Steamer Sylvanus J. Macy, foundered off Port Burwell, Lake Erie, November 23, 1902; 14 lost.

Steamer C. B. Lockwood foundered in Lake Erie, 1902; 10 lost.

Steamer Erie L. Hackley, Green Bay, Lake Michigan, October 3, 1903; 11 lost.

Steamer Kaliyuga, foundered off Presque Isle, Lake Huron, October 19, 1905; 17 lost.

Steamer Ira H. Owen, foundered off Apostle islands, Lake Superior, November 28, 1905; 19 lost.

Steamer Sevona, broke in two off Apostle islands, Lake Superior, September 1, 1905; 7 lost.

Steamer Iosco, Lake Superior, September 3, 1905; 19 lost.

Steamer Arcadia, wrecked off Pentwater, Lake Micigan, April 23, 1907; 14 lost.

Steamer Cyprus, foundered in Lake Superior, October 11, 1907; 22 lost.

Steamer D. M. Clemson, Lake Superior, December, 1908; 24 lost.

Carferry Marquette and Bessemer No. 2, foundered, Lake Erie, December 9, 1919; 32 lost.

Steamer Clarion, burned near southeast shoal, Lake Erie, December 6, 1909; 15 lost.

Steamer W. C. Ricardson, sunk, Waverly shoal, Lake Erie, December 9, 1909; 5 lost.

Steamer Frank H. Goodyear, collision with steamer James B. Wood, off Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron, May 23, 1910; 18 lost.

Carferry Pere Marquette No. 18, foundered, Lake Michigan, September 9, 1910; 20 lost.

TRAINS ARE DYNAMITED; 200 PERSONS KILLED

Mexican Bandits Attack Trains Near Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 26.—Two trains on the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz have been blown up with dynamite and more than 200 persons killed. Both were destroyed above Apitzaco.

Bandits are boldly attacking trains near Vera Cruz. The station at Cameron, near Soledad, was burned after the rebels had killed 56 persons.

EXARCH'S LIFE GIVEN TO BULGARIAN UNITY

Ecclesiastic Dies With His Work Unaccomplished.

Sofia, July 28.—In the recent death of the Exarch Joseph there has passed away one of the first of Bulgarian patriots. His whole career was devoted to bringing the Bulgarian nation under one political head, as well as under one church.

Lazar Yovcheff was born in the Bulgarian town of Kalofer in 1840, where his ability was recognized early. Bulgaria was then under Turkish domination. This led Yovcheff, after taking the degree of doctor of laws at the Sorbonne in Paris, to go to Constantinople, where he first tried to get a political job. Meantime his writings had attracted the attention of the Greek patriarch. As the result, he was, in 1872, induced to take holy orders. He did so under the ecclesiastical name of Joseph. Four years later he was consecrated bishop of Loftsha. In 1877 he was made the head of the Bulgarian church.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and later during the various minor revolutions against Turkey, Exarch Joseph faced a trying position, since much of his spiritual dominion was in Turkey. The liberation of Bulgaria from direct Turkish control with the signing of peace between Russia and Turkey left the Bulgarian schools in the hands of the Greeks. This caused bitter feeling on the part of the Bulgarians against the Greeks, while the Turks were greatly excited over the expulsion of their countrymen from Bulgaria. So bitter was the feeling that a strong party of Bulgarians advocated submission to the Church of Rome to gain the aid of the western powers. During the intrigues and the minor uprisings in the Balkans, Joseph stuck to his post. He obtained a material increase in the extent of his clerical territory during the Turco-Greek war of 1897.

Bulgaria declared complete independence of Turkish influence in 1908. But on account of the Bulgarian sees in Turkey he remained at Constantinople until he saw the overthrow of much of his work in the late Balkan war. In December, 1913, he removed to Sofia, where he remained until his death, July 3.

JERSEY STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Fifteen Hundred Resume on Promise of Higher Pay.

New York, July 27.—About 1,500 men who had been on strike for several days returned to work today in the plants of the Standard Oil Co. and the Tidewater Oil Co., in Bayonne, N. J. Mayor Pierre Garvin and Sheriff Kinkead declared that the strike was broken, that by tomorrow all of the strikers would be back at work and that several hundred guards who have been protecting the plants could be removed. The sheriff said he was positive an increase in pay would be granted the employes before the end of this week.

About 5,000 have been idle since the strike began in the plant of the Standard Oil Co. As a result of this strike and of disorder in which several strikers and their sympathizers were shot and killed, employes of the Tidewater Oil Co. quit work, it was said, unwillingly.

The return of the men to work followed Sheriff Kinkead's action yesterday in taking command of a meeting of the English speaking strikers and obtained their vote to go back, after he had arrested Jeremiah J. Baly, their leader.

Sheriff Kinkead had 650 special policemen and guards stationed about the Standard Oil plant when the men went to work today. For six blocks a guard was stationed every 50 feet and on every corner was a policeman with a rifle. A crowd of several hundred men who gathered near the oil works was dispersed by the sheriff. Two arrests were made but there was no disorder and the sheriff appeared to have absolute control.

Many of the alien employes followed the English-speaking strikers as they entered the oil plants and the sheriff was confident that all the foreigners would go back to work.

The strike was begun to enforce a demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

KAISER'S HEIR NEAR DEATH AS SHELL BURSTS

London, July 22.—A dispatch to the Central News, dated "Northern France," says the German Crown Prince had a narrow escape from death last week. He was watching an attack through his glasses, it is said, when a shell burst less than thirty yards behind him, killing two men, wrecking some supply wagons and showering earth over the Prince.

Lake Says Our Subs Are Better Than Europe's

SIMON LAKE

Too Many Married Men Serve in British Army

LORD LANSDOWNE

Photo by American Press Association.

"It is a terrifying proposition when you think of the number of unmarried men who have not joined the army," declared Lord Lansdowne, debating the national registration bill in the house of lords in England. He said that of the half a million Britons on the battle line in France one-third have wives.

PURCHASE $40,000,000 OF CANADIAN NOTES

Bankers Will Offer Them to Public.

New York, July 22.—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. announced yesterday that in association with the Bank of Montreal and the First National and National City banks of this city they have purchased $40,000,000 of notes of the Dominion of Canada.

The notes, the announcement states, will be dated August 1 and will be divided into two maturities, $25,000,000 running for one year and $15,000,000 for two years. The last named maturity may be increased to $20,000,000. The notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent, will be offered in the near future.

1,000 SLAIN IN BATTLE NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO

Americans Report Fight of Villa and Carranza.

Laredo, Tex., July 26.—Fighting between Villa and Carranza troops in the vicinity of Icamole and Villa Garcia, near Monterey, during the last ten days, has resulted in at least 1,000 dead and twice that number of wounded, according to American passengers arriving yesterday from Monterey. The casualties, it is said, were about equally divided. The battle field was described as covered with dead men and horses and sanitary conditions were said to be bad.

FIGHT ITALIANS WITH STONES

Tryoleans Return to Primitive Weapons in War on Frontier.

Innsbruck, Tyrol, July 23.—While both Germans and Austrians are fighting with 42-centimeter cannon, and with weapons that are the last word in the art of the arms manufacturer, the Tyroleans who have been drawn into the war by the entry of Italy find that the weapons used in the Napoleonic wars are effective still, and are using them with what is reported as great success.

The old "weapons" are nothing less than huge boulders which they are rolling down, avalanche-wise, onto the Italians as the latter attempt to storm the heights long the Austro-Italian frontier. They are proving quite as deadly as any shells have done in this war.

The avalanche of rocks was first used successfully in the battle of Belfiore on June 14. The Austrian forces consisted of gendarmerie and Tyrolean sharpshooters, whose forefathers had fought 100 years ago in approximately the same place.

The third company of the 71st Italian infantry regiment began an attack on Belfiore, attempting to come up long the ravine of the Cima Norre. Long before they were at the top, however, the downpour of boulders began.

Many of the Italians were killed at once, others were so severely wounded that they were captured. Those who could scrambled to one side of the ravine or the other, but only to become easy marks for the bullets of the Austrians.

Sergeant-Major Reyrer of the gendarmerie, who inaugurated the stone avalanche plan, has been decorated with the golden bravery medal, the first of its kind to be bestowed on the Italian front.

BRITAIN APOLOGIZES FOR NORWAY VIOLATION

Christiania, Norway, July 23.—Great Britain has apologized to Norway for the action of a British armed trawler in invading Norwegian waters, it was announced today. The following statement was issued:

"The British foreign office forwarded on Tuesday a note admitting that the patrol ship Pallas had captured an armed trawler within Norwegian sea territory. The British admiralty expresses regret for the mistake and is impressing upon its fleet the necessity for showing the greatest respect for Norwegian territory."

8,000 MAIL CARRIERS MUST GIVE UP WHEELS

Washington, July 27.—Use of bicycles or motorcycles in the rural delivery service is prohibited by an order issued yesterday by Postmaster General Burleson, effective January 1, 1916. Mr. Burleson holds that such vehicles do not have the carrying capacity needed for parcel post service nor necessary protection for mails in bad weather. The order will affect about 8,000 carriers.

ROOSEVELT FOR SWISS ARMY WAY

Says, in Speech at Expo, U. S. Should Follow That Nation on Preparedness.

San Francisco, July 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt addressed the Panama-Pacific exposition crowds yesterday on "Preparedness for War." The speech was given over almost entirely to that theme and he set it forth with a new emphasis.

"I firmly believe there should be universal military service for our own young men on the Swiss model," said the former president, at one point of his speech. At another, referring to the price which Belgium had paid because of her unpreparedness, he said.

Our Case Worse.

"Some day it may well be we shall have to pay on a tenfold greater scale the same price for exactly the same reason, and, if such should be the case, remember, my fellow countrymen, that whereas the case of the Belgians excited warm sympathy, our misfortunes would excite nothing but scorn and contempt; for a rich, powerful, boastful people invites the ridicule of all mankind if, whether from sheer silliness and shortsightedness, or from soft timidity, or from gross and greedy devotion to the material benefits of the moment, it fails to prepare itself to defend its own rights with its own strength."

Col. Roosevelt spoke derisively of "elocution as a substitute for action" and in his arraignment of those who stood in the way of preparedness for war, he said the "professional pacificists, the peace-at-any-price, nonresistance, universal arbitration people are seeking to Chinafy this country—to reduce it to the level of impotence to which old China sank."

Col. Roosevelt denounced the all-inclusive arbitration treaties, which the United States had entered into and said that in declining to apply their principle in the case of the Lusitania there had been evidence of national hypocricy or else an utter recklessness of folly in making promises.

"The building of the Panama canal," he said, "nearly doubles the potential efficiency of the United States navy, as long as it is fortified and is in our hands; but if left unfortified, it would at once become a menace to us.

Like Fire Department.

"Preparedness against war does not invariably avert war any more than a fire department in a city will invariably avert a fire; and there are well-meaning foolish people who point out this fact as offering an excuse for unpreparedness.

"I advocate preparedness against war as the best type of peace insurance. Preparedness for war may be not only the best but the only corrective for the spirit of militarism. Switzerland is the most democratic of republics, and the least militaristic; and yet relatively to its size it is the one best prepared against war.

"Preparedness is not the affair of a day. If we begin at once, a year or two must elapse before we shall have accomplished even a beginning. We should do what Switzerland and Argentina, for example, have already done. They have universal military service in Argentina. The Argentine army is a great deal more fit to uphold the Monroe doctrine south of the equator than our army.

"Our regular army should be greatly increased in size and render much more efficiency by yearly maneuvering in mass, as well as practice in other directions. Conditions in Mexico are such that unless the Mexicans themselves come to their senses and unless we are content to see foreign powers undertake the regulation of Mexico, we may ultimately have to intervene. Such intervention would represent not real war, but a work of pacification and police. Such work should be done exclusively by the regular army; and for this purpose there should be a mobile army of over 130,000 men, so that the whole regular army should be about 200,000 strong."

There are 1,000,000 acres of idle land in New Jersey, with 10,000,000 people nearby to be fed.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women everywhere. Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; details free. Address L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Several industrious people to distribute moral literature; will pay $180 for 90 days' work. Purity Co., Pope Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FEMALE HELP.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped enevolpe for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies do sewing at home, material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 100, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS.

Agents—Red-Hot Summer Sellers— Concentrated soft drinks; just add water. Delicious, sparkling soft drinks in a minute, anywhere, anytime. Always ready for the family, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Guaranteed under U. S. pure food laws. Enormous demand; 100% profit; $6 to $12 a day easy. Big line, over 250 popular priced household necessities. All light-weight packages. Agents getting rich; your chance. OUTFIT FURNISHED FREE. Don't wait, secure territory now. Act quick. Just a postal today. American Products Co., 2447 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

$5.00 daily guaranteed hustler in each territory calling on automobile owners introducing Orolo guaranteed carbon remover. Territory distributors also wanted. Orolo Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, water wheels, hay presses, kerosene and steam engines. DeLoach Mfg. Co., Box 540, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. **Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 Ninth, Washington, D.C.**

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PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. **RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

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NEW TAX ON IMPORTS PLANNED BY ENGLAND

Asquith Tells How Government Will Raise Money.

London, July 23.—"Under the present exceptional circumstances the question of further taxation on imports needs serious consideration and the government and the chancellor of the exchequer will give the matter early attention," said Premier Asquith yesterday to a deputation of bankers and merchants.

His visitors had interviewed him to urge greater national economy and increased taxation on imported goods, as well as a tax on smaller incomes.

Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the deputation that the country had not gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war. As to indirect taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for effective conduct of the war procured, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade maintained on an increased scale.

The question would be dealt with as a whole in the budget, the premier added.

ENVER PASHA VICTIM OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Athens, July 22.—A telegram from Constantinople says that Enver Pasha is suffering from cholera. He is being treated by German physicians. Cholera is said to be prevalent in Turkish camps.

CALAIS FIRST, THEN PEACE

Paris, July 26.—Before going to Posen to confer with his generals, the kaiser held a crown council in Berlin, according to a telegram from Copenhagen.

The emperor declared Germany could not undertake to negotiate with her enemies until Warsaw and Calais had been captured.

With Generals Von Hindenburg and Von Falkenhayn he drew up final plans to end the war which the emperor said must terminate before next Christmas.

AGGRAVATES SITUATION BETWEEN THE NATIONS

Washington, July 26.—The torpedoing of the American steamer Leelanaw is a shock to American officials, who see in the incident further aggravation of the situation between Germany and the United States.

Although they hesitated today, in the absence of details, to construe the act as coming within the warning of the last American note which pointed out that further violation of international law affecting American citizens would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," the view taken was that Germany, in effect, had ignored and disregarded an earlier note sent in connection with the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. Flax, which was carried by the Leelanaw was declared absolute contraband by Germany on April 18, as retaliation against the British contraband decision. While precedents of international law in recent years, supported particularly by the Declaration of London, have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the ship was certain of condemnation by a prize court, the action has been limited to extreme cases of necessity when the taking of a prize into port would involve danger to the vessel making the capture.

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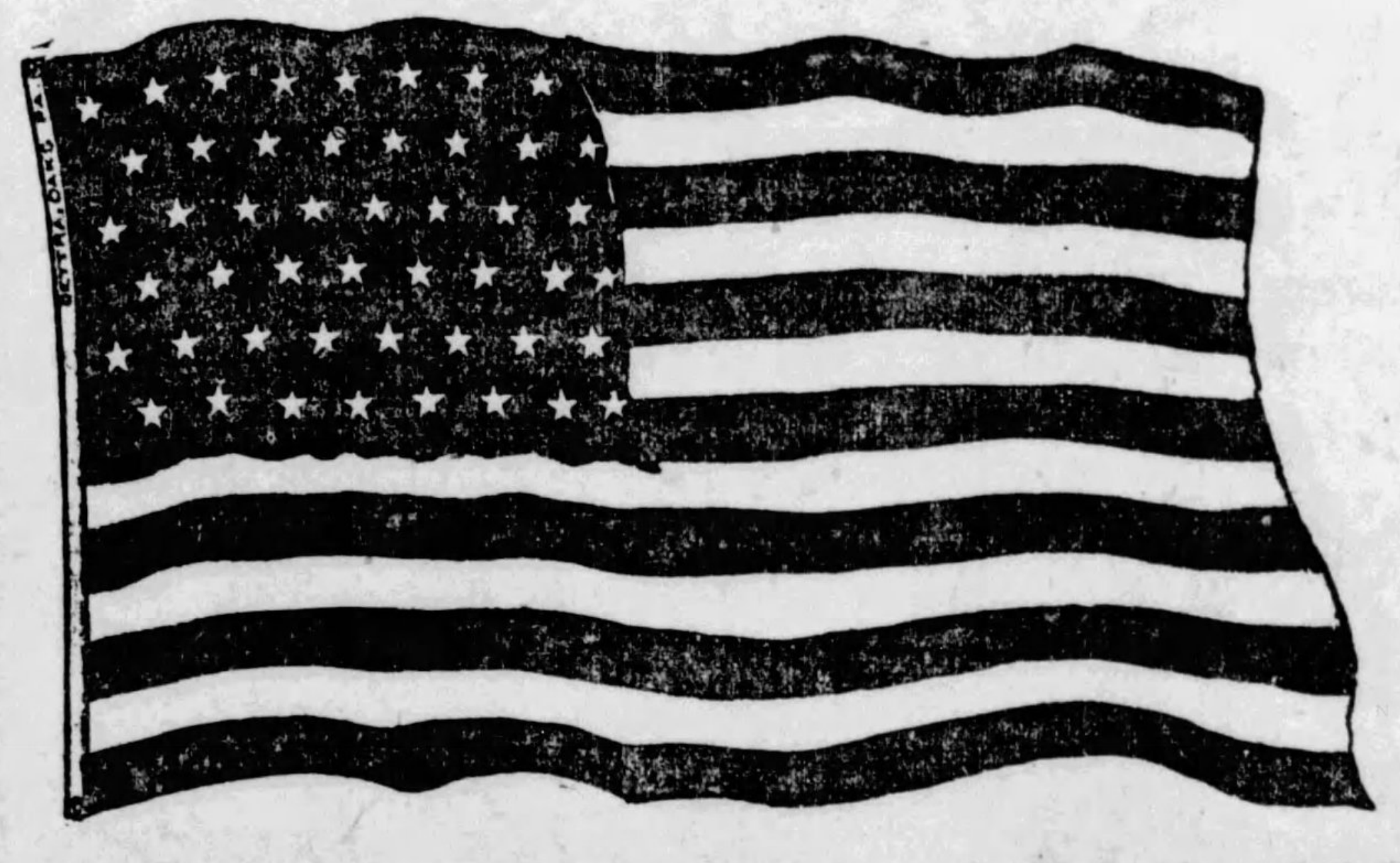

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